The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1888. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 161 Broadway

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Course of Action Recommended to the Friends of Prohibition.

THE EXCISE LAW DENOUNCED.

Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Chairman of the State Temperance Committee, called the Convention to order in the first Methodist Church at 12 o'clock this morning, and named C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, temporary Chairman; Rev. E. W. JACKSON, Secretary of the State Society, was named Secretary. Mr. LEIGH on taking the Chair said that the Convention had been called in view of the rapid spread of the evil of intemperance over the country and in consequence of the overthrow of the Prohibitory Law by the Courts. He urged the importance of laboring to re-establish entire Prohibition.

Rev. Mr. MATTESON delivered an appropriate prayer.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON read the call for the Convention.

Mr. DAVIS, of Cayuga, moved for the appointment of a committee of five on permanent organization. Carried.

Prof. MCCOY moved for the appointment of a committee of seven to report business for the Convention, but on a suggestion he withdrew the motion.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen a Committee on permanent reorganization: Messrs. Davis and Ives, of Cayuga; Mr. Bailey, of Oneida; Mr. Dickson, of Courtland, and Mr. Bungay, of Herkimer.

While the Committee were absent, Mr. C. C. LEIGH made a few remarks on the operation of the Excise law—the law so far as the City of New-York is concerned. For the prevention of drinking the law was an entire failure. It had multiplied instead of decreasing drinking shops and drunkenness, and no true friend of temperance would pretend that the law was in any degree efficient, or an improvement over the free trade in liquor.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON said he had traveled through the State as the Traveling Agent of the Society, and the general impression was that more evil existed under the present system than under the old law, because there was no difficulty in obtaining license. In Dutchess County men reeked with the blood of their victims, murdered on their own premises while drunk.

Rev. Mr. HOSMER said that Cayuga County and Auburn in particular, was worse off now than ever before. There were many more drinking places and much more drunkenness since the license law than previous to it.

Mr. BUNGAY, of Herkimer, and Rev. Mr. PARK, of Oneida, made similar remarks concerning their various counties.

The Committee reported the following list of permanent officers:

President.—Rev. Dr. PARLE, of Oneida.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Dr. J. MILLER, of Courtland; Rev. Dr. MARCH, of New-York.

Secretaries.—Rev. S. W. JACKSON, of Dutchess County and Mr. A. K. BAILEY, of Oneida County.

Prof. MCCOY renewed his motion for a committee of eight to report business for the Convention.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON moved to amend by appointing a Commmittee on Credentials, and after a debate, such a Committee, consisting of Messrs. STEBBINS, RICHARDSON and HOSMER, was appointed.

Prof. MCCOY's resolution was then adopted. and the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. McCoy, Leigh, Mackin, Hosmer, Barber, Stebbins, Bungay and Matteson.

Recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON opened the session with prayer.

Rev. Dr. MILLER, of Cortland, made a report from that county favorable to the operation of the new law there in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioners to grant licenses to sell in small quantities. This action on the part of the Commissioners had created some apathy on the part of temperance men, but he believed a majority in the county would still vote for total prohibition. In his own town, however, the foreign population would vote against temperance.

Rev. Dr. MARSH reported that through the aid of PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, much interest in behalf of prohibition had been created among the young people throughout those parts of the State in which he had traveled, and much good had been done for the cause. Great benefit had been derived from his labors in New-England and this State by the interest which he excited among the parents of the children who attended his meetings. Dr. M. then alluded to the advantage which could be engrafted by temperance on the Sabbath School system of the State. Three millions of children could be educated to temperance and carry on the cause when they who started it had passed away. He then referred to the extent and progress of the religious and temperance revivals at present going on in Suffolk County, and stated that crime had largely increased in that county under the excise law of last Winter.

Captain LEONARD MOORE said he had just arrived in town, and he found much difficulty in discovering where this Convention was held. He asked at the "Religious Book Store," but the persons there did not know that a Temperance Convention was in session. He then asked where the largest "drinking shop" in town was, and being directed to it, had inquired there, and been informed at once that it was held at this church. [Laugeter.]

Rev. Mr. JACKSON reported from the meeting of the Hudson River Ministerial Conference, stating that the meeting was to reassemble at Troy in December next, and that all clergymen in the State were invited to attend.

Mr. JONES, of Madison, said he believed that there was more drinking up in his county now than ever before, but that temperance men were divided in opinion as to the proper course to pursue in regard to the present law. Some thought it better to do all the law allowed to decrease the use of liquor, while others deprecated interfering at all in the enforcement of a law in which they had no confidence. He thought it worthy the consideration of the Convention to ascertain whether, if drinking had increased latterly, that increase was attributable to the neglect of the temperance community to endeavor to enforce the law. If this was found to be so, a new duty might appear to open in the path of temperance men.

Rev. Mr. MARSH offered a resolution expressive of the affection of the Temperance men of the State for the late OLIVER TEALE, and of regret for his loss and sympathy with his family. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. IVES, Chaplain of the Auburn Prison, spoke very strongly against any action of the Convention, which could seem for one instant to indorse or in any way sanction the unholy and vile License Law, or by any effort to enforce that law help increase the profits of the miserable wretches who have obtained licenses. He thought better of a man who sold rum on his own responsibility, than of him who got a certain number of neighbors to indorse him as a fit man to sell rum. He argued that no Temperance man could consistently stain his fingers in any way touching the filthy thing known as the License Law, and he proceeded to show that the State was worse off now than under the old License Law. He explained the operation of the present system, which, he said, sought to give the liquor traffic the false appearance of respectability. He favored prohibition or free-trade. Temperance disciples could not consistently aid to enforce any portion of the law, which was not only inexpedient but sinful, inasmuch as it recognizes as lawful one of the vilest sins by which mankind is cursed.

Mr. CARSON, author of the old Carson League, thought the present law would be a good law if properly enforced. The trouble was, that the people had got so that they feared to enforce the law. Too many temperance men were hidden behind the bulwarks of politics, and feared to stand up for this law or a prohibitory law.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON spoke strongly against the present law, and denounced any prohibitionist that would indorse the license system as false to the principles of temperance.

Mr. MCKAY, from the Business Committee, made a report and read the resolutions agreed upon.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved the adoption of the report and that the resolutions be taken up *seriatim.*

Mr. J. T. KENNEDY, of Auburn, objected to any discussion on the resolutions until after the credentials of Delegates had been handed in and the list announced. He regarded this as a political Convention. He was sent to represent his constituents as such, and he considered it wrong that persons not properly elected delegates should vote on resolutions.

Rev. Mr. IVES said that there was policy in conventions as well as in war. He was sorry to say there were not many regularly-elected delegates present, but if the list of those regularly elected should be called it would be published to the world and the slimness of attendance be exposed.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON suggested that the gentleman was accomplishing by his remarks the very object he sought to avoid.

Professor MCCOY thought there was no propriety in attempting to drive the public. He thought that all should know how many persons were here, in view of the fact that political action was proposed by the Convention.

Captain MOORE thought it was a small business for a handful of ten or twenty men to send out to the State an order to vote this way or that way. He belonged to a party that had nominated HIRAM KETCHUM for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He believed him to be a temperance man, and a good man, and did not see any reason for not voting for him.

After debate, a motion to receive the report from the Committee on Credentials prevailed.

The report was read and laid on the table, when Dr. MARSH moved that all persons present, being prohibitionists, be invited to take part in the proceedings.

The motion was carried, and there were found to be thirty-five persons present in all.

The report of the Business Committee was then taken up, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we repudiate all responsibility for the passage of the license law of the 16th of April, 1857, by the Legislature of New-York, that the law as a means of suppressing intemperance has proved a total and wretched failure, and we point to the frightful and enormous extent to which drunkenness has prevailed under said law, as a proof at once of the wickedness and inefficiency of the principle of license as applied to the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Adopted without debate.

Resolved, That we contemplate with sorrow the fact that the interests of Temperance have been subordinated to the interests of political parties; that we affirm anew that it is not the object of the friends of Temperance to organize on the one hand, a distinct temperance political party; nor, on the other, will they form any entangling alliance with any existing party; and we urge upon our friends throughout the State to support the candidates of any political party who are known to be true to temperance and prohibition, and when no such candidates for the offices which have to do with the enactment, enforcement, or judicial construction of a prohibitory law are put into the field by any of the parties, then to make independent temperance nominations.

This was adopted after remarks from Mr. KENNEDY, of Auburn, who was understood to object to the resolution, and to favor the formation of a political Temperance Party.

Resolved, That we urge upon the friends of prohibition to attend the primary meetings of their respective political parties, and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of such men for those offices that have to do with the making, the enforcing, or the judicial construction of a prohibitory liquor law as are known to be reliable and outspoken in favor of such law. Adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Prohibition in every county to organize County Prohibitory Associations where none exist, immediately, upon a permanent basis for future action, and that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to carry this resolution into effect.

Dr. MARSH moved to amend by substituting the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society for the Committee of Five.

A discussion of some warmth sprang up on this resolution, the issue being an attack upon the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society by the opponents of that Committee.

C. C. LEIGH, of New-York, said this was a resolution designed to enlist Young American prohibition in the cause, which at present is in the hands of dilapidated persons—he spoke it in no offensive sense—who had become worn out in the cause.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that the Executive Committee had published the fact that they were in debt $8,000. He thought if that was so it would be better to relieve them of this burden.

Mr. MCCOY said he favored the resolution, although he thought there should be but one Committee. He thought the present State Executive Committee did not fully discharge its duties. He had resigned his position in the Committee on that ground, and he designed soon, in a speech which he would deliver through the State, to review the history of temperance legislation in the State for the last 12 years, or from the "No License" agitation to the present time. He would review, in connection with it, the career of the present State Temperance Society, embracing the reasons why, on the 16th of June last, Mr. McCoy moved that the Society proceed to ballot for President, and why, the present President continuing in office, Mr. McCoy resigned the office of the Society's Editor and Corresponding Secretary; aiming also to induce the temperance people of the several counties to send delegates to attend the annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, to be held on the 12th of November next, with the hope of so improving the constitution of the Society, and placing the direction of its affairs under such auspices as will unite with strength and wisdom the now deplorably distracted body of temperance men in the State, and to so concentrate their efforts, or reach a common place of operations, as will tend best and most to hasten the extinction of intemperance.

Dr. MARSH said these excuses for the establishment of this opposition committee to the State Executive Committeee very shallow. It was objected to the State Society that its Committee was located at Albany. The proposed Committee must be located somewhere. If not in Albany in Syracuse or Rochester, or some other place. He thought that this action, if adopted, would outrage the sentiment of the best men of the State, all of whom were sensible of the great services rendered by the men who would be insulted by telling them to stand aside—that they were no longer wanted.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON upheld the action of the State Executive Committee, and explained what work had been done by the Committee and its Agents.

The amendment offered by Dr. MARSH was then lost.

Rev. C. MACKIN moved to so amend the resolution as to provide that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair. instructed to coöperate with the Conference organization of the State in reorganizing the State.

This amendment was carried.

The question then being on the resolution, as amended by Dr. MARSH, he again earnestly exhorted the Convention to pause in its action. This movement, he said, was simply designed to overslaugh those who refuse to suffer temperance to be prostituted to politics, and to ruin the existing organization in order so build up a little Temperance party to aid one party in the State. The resolution, if adopted, would entirely destroy the State Society, and the prospects of Prohibition for years to come. While Dr. MARSH was speaking, the Church was in darkness, and the Convention, although small, got somewhat unruly, interrupting his remarks with jokes, laughter, &c.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH moved that no person who came into the meeting, not having been present at previous sessions, be allowed to vote on the remaining resolutions.

A delegate moved to amend by adjourning to 8 P. M. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the resolution of the Business Committee was resumed and the following read:

Resolved, That we believe that the decision of the Court of Appeals on the 25th March, 1856, against certain features of the Prohibitory Law of 1855, does not preclude the enactment of a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which will do much to suppress the evils of intemperance, and we respectfully and firmly urge the passage of such law by the next Legislature.

Ex-Senator BISHOP made some remarks, in which he declared that the last thing Legislature did was to repeal such features of the late Prohibitory act as were not rendered imperative by the decision of the Court of Appeals. This was a greater blow at the cause of Temperance than the decision of the Court itself.

The resolution was then adopted, and the next read as follows:

Resolved, That while we demand, at the earliest moment, the best prohibitory liquor law which the decision of the Court of Appeals will allow; and while we believe that the provisions of the Constitution, as it now stands, are amply sufficient to permit the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, we also believe that the interests of Temperance are so solemn and radical as to call for the incorporation of a prohibiton of the liquor traffic where the prohibition of lotteries is incorporated in the organic law of the State; and we request the next Legislature to take steps preliminary to the submission of such an amendment to the people. Adopted.

Resolved, That we affectionately urge upon our fellow-laborers in the several Senatorial and Assembly Districts, to see that Senators and Assemblymen are returned, who are known to be firm and practical friends of Temperance, and who will use all their personal and official influence to hasten the enactments of a prohibitory liquor law. Adopted.

Resolved, That while we look to the powers of the State to protect her citizens by law from the evil effects of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and punishing the venders thereof, we do most earnestly call upon all clergymen, editors, teachers of our youth and all good citizens to unite together and by the force of example and the power of moral suasion to stay to some extent and arrest, if possible, the alarming tide of intemperance.

Adopted.

Resolved, That of the nominees for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge DENIO, by his decision on the late Prohibitory Liquor Law, has placed himself in a position such as to render his support at the polls by Prohibitionists incompatible with their duty: that we have not information sufficient to express any opinion concerning HIRAM KETCHUM as a Prohibitionist; that we have abundant evidence that Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS is a Temperance man and Prohibitionist, and that we recommend him to the energetic support of all the friends of Prohibition throughout the State, and that we also recommend the same earnest support of WM. CURTIS NOYES for the office of Attorney General, he being every way worthy of support.

Dr. MARSH objected to the allusion to Mr. KETCHUM. If he was known not to be a be a prohibitionist, it should be so stated, and if not no allusion should be made to him at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he doubted the policy of the resolution. While temperance votes will be cast for Mr. JENKINS, other votes will be driven off by the resolution. There were many men who would not vote for DENIO who might vote for JENKINS, unless they knew him to be a prohibitionist. He thought the best policy was to say nothing about it.

Mr. STEBBINS could not approve this politician's policy. The Convention was got together mainly for the purpose of telling the Prohibitionists of the State which candidates were reliable Temperance men. Were they to be turned from their course by the fear of losing a few "rum votes?"

Mr. RICHARDSON said his policy was to take the money and votes of the devil for the service of a good cause.

Rev. Mr. IVES denounced the position of Mr. GREELEY on the Temperance question. He believed in the disgust of the public at a similar declaration to that made now by Mr. RICHARDSON, which was made two years ago at a Convention by Mr. GREELEY, lost Prohibitionists the State. He was in favor of indorsing Mr. JENKINS but not of making any allusion to the other candidates.

Rev. Mr. PARKS said he was satisfied that Mr. JENKINS was a strict Prohibitionist. He knew nothing of KETCHUM, and should not vote for him even should he be indorsed by the Convention.

Dr. MARSH stated that Mr. KETCHUM was a temperance man, but that he preferred license to prohibition.

Mr. MCCOY was not satisfied with the resolution. He supposed that this Convention desired to indorse the Republican candidates, and would do so; but he could not ascertain that any person knew that Mr. JENKINS considered prohibition constitutional, only that he was a temperance man. At the the same time he was not satisfied that KETCHUM was not just as good a temberance man as JENKINS.

Rev. Mr. IVES said that he was present at the Republican Convention, and that the nominations of JENKINS and NOYES were made expressly with the design of obtaining the endorsement of prohibitionists. They were told that unless prohibitory candidates were selected by the Republicans, a separate ticket would be run by the prohibitionists. This had forced the nominations of Messrs. JENKINS and NOYES

After further debate the amendment was made to state that HIRAM KETCHUM had expressed a preference for the regulation of the liquor traffic by license, to prohibition, and was then adopted.

On motion of AMASA MCCOY a Committee of two from each Judicial District was formed to call future conventions.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee of five for the purpose of reorganizing the Temperance Party in the State; C. C. Leigh, New York; Jesse Anthony, Troy; J. W. Stebbins, Rochester; E. B. Day, Catskill; G. W. Bungay, Herkimer.

On motion, the name of Rev. Mr. PARKS was added to the Committee.

Complimentary votes were passed to the Chairman of the Convention and the citizens of Syracuse.

The following is the Committee to call future Conventions:

Districts.	
1..	Dr. Marsh, J. O. Bennett.
2..	H. A. Guild, John Sperry.
3..	A. McCoy, L. Bennett.
4..	J. B. McKean, H. S. Allen.
5..	E. Remington, R. M. Pelton.
6..	J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Joy.
7..	Dr. S. Gilman, F. Starr.
8..	Mr. Taggart, G. W. Germain.

Adjourned *sine die.*

From Washington.

THE MISSION OF WILLIAM CAREY JONES—GRANTS OF LANDS TO RAILROADS—THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER—THE NAVAL COURTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Government has received intelligence relative to the mission of WILLIAM CAREY JONES, different from what appears in the newspapers.

Attorney-General CUSHING recently made a decision relative to the grants of lands for railroad purposes, saying:

"A legislative grant by Congress does of itself, *propria vigore*, pass to the grantee all the estate which the United States had in the subject-matter of the grant, except what is expressly excepted. There can be no need of further assurance in order to give the State a title in fee. The definite location of the road will locate the grant upon the proper number of even sections on each side, with which the United States shall not previously have parted with the title, and the selection of the Governor's agent will determine what sections or parts of sections are to be taken, instead of those sold or subject to preëmption. Then the title to each particular parcel will be as complete as if it had been granted by name, number or description."

Señor IRISARRI had an informal interview with Secretary CASS to-day, on the subject of his reception as Minister of Nicaragua.

It is not probable, as has been published, that the Government will advance money to contractors upon shipment of materials, instead of upon actual delivery at designated points for public buildings. Even if this were done, the amount of relief to the money market would be comparatively small; besides, the law requires delivery before cash payments.

About thirty cases are remaining to be disposed of by the three Naval Courts of Inquiry. They will probably occupy six weeks time.

Capt. D. J. SUTHERLAND, Assistant-Quartermaster, has been promoted to Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, with the rank of Major, in place of LINDSAY, deceased. Capt. W. A. T. MADDOX has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster in place of SUNDERLAND, promoted.

The Mexican Legation has received no official dispatches concerning the Tehuantepec arrangement.

The Court of Claims will meet next Monday.

The news by the Southern mail is unimportant. Company I, Fourth Artillery, and detachments of two other companies, had arrived at New-Orleans, *en route* for Fort Leavenworth.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 6.

It is admitted here that JOSEPH E. BROWN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

To Congress, the returns indicate the election of ROBERT D. TRIPPE, American, over D. J. BAILEY, Democrat; JOSHUA HILL, American, over LINLOW STEVENS, Democrat, in the Seventh District; M. J. CRAWFORD, Democrat, over SAMUEL C. ELAM, American, in the Second District; L. J. GARTRELL, Democrat, over W. M. TIDWELL, American, in the Fourth District; A. R. WRIGHT, Democrat, over ROBT. H. TATUM, American, in the Fifth District, and A. H. STEPHENS, Democrat, over THOMAS W. MILLER, American, in the Eighth District.

Little has been heard from the First and Sixth Districts. In the former, JAMES L. SEWARD is the Democratic, and F. I. BARTON the American nominee. In the latter, JAMES JACKSON is the Democratic candidate, and there is no American candidate running.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 6—10 P. M.

Messrs. PHILLIPS, STRYKER & JENNINGS' dry-goods auction house in Bank-alley, is now burning. MYERS & CLAGHORN's auction store opposite is in danger.

Later.—Messrs. MYERS & CLAGHORN's store is out of danger. The fire extended to SMITH's extensive drug store, adjoining KENNING's auction house. The damage to the latter is about $45,000. The buildings were owned by FASSETT BROS.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 6—10½ P. M.

There are to this moment no signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now about due from Liverpool, which port she left Sept. 26, with three days' later news.

Loss of the Schooner Eugenie.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The brig *Monticello*, from Rio on the 27th Aug., with coffee to SPENCE & REID, has arrived. Spoke, 28th Sept., in lat. 32° 15′ N., lon. 40° 17′, the ship *Lizzie Oakford*, 120 days from Calcutta, for New-York, having on board the Captain and crew of the schooner *Eugenie*, of and from Baltimore for Jamaica, lost.

The New-York State Fair.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The number of entries up to noon is 2,500. The weather is splendid, and the city is full of strangers, and more are constantly arriving. Visitors will be admitted to the grounds to-morrow.

Bequests of the Late John E. Thayer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Among the large bequests of the late JOHN E. THAYER is one of $50,000 to Harvard College, the income to be applied to the aid of the ten best undergraduates of that institution in need of pecuniary assistance. He also devised $10,000 to Rev. GEORGE PUTNAM, of Roxbury, and $5,000 to Rev. RUFUS ELLIS, of Boston.

Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AND THE ATLANTA AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Captain FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

The steamship *Atlanta*, from New-York, reached her dock here before 10 o'clock this morning.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The U. S. M. steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York this morning.

The Democracy at the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening, in response to a call from the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, to meet and indorse the nominations made by the Democratic State Convention. The private boxes were filled with ladies, and the rear of the stage was lined with men more or less noted in the ranks and as leaders of the Democratic Party. Soon after 7½ o'clock the band concluded a series of popular airs, and STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, the President of the Club, made the introductory speech, and was followed by Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, Hon. CHAS. L. SCOTT and Senator FOOTE, of California; Hon. JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia; Mr. TREMAINE, the candidate for Attorney-General, and Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The speeches were all well received with the exception of certain exculpatory remarks of Senator FOOTE, of California, relative to the Know-Nothingism of that State. A series of resolutions were adopted, and the following, among other letters, were read:

From Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I am favored with your kind remembrance, inviting me to attend and address a grand Mass Ratification Meeting of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, to be held under the auspices of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," at the Academy of Music, to-morrow, and regret to say, that by reason of the sitting of our Circuit Court this day, to continue for a week, I shall be deprived of the pleasure of accepting.

I have seldom indeed more heartily desired to participate in a struggle than I do in that now in progress, between the Democracy of the City and County of New York, and the lawless band of sappers and miners and spoilsmen who have ridden rough shod over the Constitution—swallowed up the contents of the State Treasury, past, present and future, at a single gulp, and are now serving up the City of New-York as a *dessert.* Shrieking like a howling Dervish over the woes of "bleeding Kansas," they have drawn the life-blood from more than three millions of people whose toil, and muscle, and perspiration, they have appropriated to and bound with nefarious schemes of partisan plunder and job legislation. Temperate to the last degree, they imposed on the people a license law which could neither stand alone nor hold water; and while roaring for freedom and the inherent right of self-government with more tyranny and less generosity than was displayed by all-conquering Rome, they seek to rule the people of the first City of the Union by governors from abroad, having all the political vices and none of the manhood of Pontius Pilate. But let our fellow Democrats be of good cheer. Though the letter of the Constitution has been cheated, the popular spirit cannot be, nor can the enormity of such legislation be concealed by subterfuge, nor justified, nor upheld before the popular judgment by all the cobwebs of technical jargon which have been spun for the last century. It has been condemned by the verdict of the people, and its execration is only a question of time, and woe be to those who would attempt to procure its reprieve.

I repeat my regrets at being unable to join you, for I would most gladly be a participant where the popular missiles are to ring upon the brazen helmets of the "Republican" Goths, and congratulate you upon the prospect of a more auspicious future. The Democracy of your City are again powerful and invincible in *reunion*—the National Administration is successful beyond the reasonable expectations of its most sanguine friends, under circumstances of unusual embarrassment. We have a ticket worthy of our best exertions and entitled to our most cordial support; and last, if not least, a feeble, half-suppressed, murmuring reply from the sympathetic "forty three" in the atmosphere of Yale College to the President's rebuke, assures us that the tragedy which has been so often repeated, has finally degenerated to farce and ceased to draw, and that the people, having given their corps of actors a benefit, are now about to close the engagement for the season. Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

S. D. DILLAYE, Esq., President, &c.

From Hon. Henry A. Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

To Stephen D. Dillaye, Esq., President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation of your Committee in behalf of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, to attend and address a Grand Ratification Meeting of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, the 6th proximo, at the Academy of Music. I regret that it will not be in my power to comply with your request, but I heartily congratulate you upon the "cordial reunion of all true Democrats, and a termination of all past differences" in the only National party of the great Empire State. And above all, gentlemen, a part of the Common Law Freedom which our ancestors have bequeathed to the true descendants of the American Colonies, everywhere in the United States, is *the freedom of our municipalities.* The tyrant or usurper who invades these, strikes at our *homes* and strikes *us at our firesides.* The acme of evil which can befall American Institutions, Constitutions, Laws, Corporations, is when Metropolitan power shall become so consolidated as to break down the local municipalities, and invade the popular patriarchal power of self-government in *neighborhoods* and *homes.* We have a Federal Government. Its consolidation must be guarded against, and the States must be protected from its overwhelming preponderance—have State Governments, and municipalities under the must be protected against centralization; or the people individually cannot be and remain safe in their power of local and personal protection and self-government. Let the Empire Democracy unite, then, with cordial intent to war upon consolidation, to guard their homesteads, and to preserve self-government. I cheer them on with the shouts of my approbation, and am, Sir, Yours very truly, HENRY A. WISE.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING—SEVERAL NEW VICTIMS.—On Monday afternoon Mr. RAYMOND, agent of the California steamship line, sent to the Recorder's office two men who had taken passage in the *Star of the West* for California. Their names were ALDEN B. CUTLER and DANIEL B. TAYLOR, both from Norridgewock, Maine. On Saturday, while looking for an office in which to purchase tickets, they were accosted by a runner, who took them to No. 102 Warren-street, kept by JOHN ANDREWS, of Jersey City, and a man named FOWLER. They were assured that this was the regular mail line office. The regular price for steerage tickets is $120, but ANDREWS charged these countrymen $150 each. Finding, subsequently, that they had got into the wrong office, and been swindled, they directed their way to Mr. RAYMOND's office, who sent them, as above stated, to the Recorder. The Recorder placed the matter in charge of Officer LOWERY. On proceeding to the office in Warren-street, it was found that both the swindling parties had decamped. The complainants then returned to the Recorder's Office, when their affidavits were taken. ANDREWS, the man who sold the fraudulent tickets, remains doubtless in Jersey-City to keep out of the way of the officers, but his landing in this City will be well watched, and he cannot long escape the ends of justice.

To show the extent to which the runners practice their nefarious business, it need only be stated that no less than 20 complaints of similar swindles in connection with the *Star of the West* on this her outward trip were made on Monday and yesterday at the Recorder's Office. Two Frenchmen were badly swindled. The runners took from them for two steerage passages $170 in cash and a gold watch and other jewelry worth $230. It is only due to Mr. RAYMOND to say that whenever such cases come to his knowledge he directs the defrauded parties to the proper legal authorities for redress.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—Our neighbors of the *Evening Post* yesterday gave a place in their columns to a very charming poem entitled the "Estranged," with an intimation that it would be very agreeable to themselves and to a "lady correspondent" to know the name of the author thereof. It gives us much pleasure to inform them that the lines in question were written by Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, M. P. for Pontefract, familiarly known to all the "set" of SYDNEY SMITH as "the cool of the evening." Mr. MILNES is not only one of the most estimable of men, but a poet of considerable pretensions, and notwithstanding his twilight tendencies, he deserves to be more widely known in this country. His poems have already been published in part by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, and we know no reason why they should not be honored with the "blue and gold" of a pet edition.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the Central Park Station-house, upon the body of CHESTER BIBIJE, a cigar peddler, who, on Sunday night fell into an excavation on the Eighth-avenue, near Seventy-eighth-street, and was killed. The Jury brought in a verdict in accordance with these facts, and censuring "those whose duty it was to furnish safe and comfortable roads for passengers."

This Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of BERNARD KIERNAN, who, the Jury said, died from internal injuries occasioned by falling from a shed in Fifty-first-street, two days ago.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and Fulton.

Very Interesting Details of Indian News.

Advance of General Havelock upon Lucknow.

LATEST POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT DELHI.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Cable being Removed from the Agamemnon and Niagara.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain---Gen. Concha to Remain at Havana.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool at noon on the 23d September, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, also arrived yesterday from Havre and Southampton on the 23d of September.

On Friday, Oct. 2, 11½ P. M., when abreast of Cape Race, the *Fulton* gave reports of markets and English news to a fishing smack, which the Captain agreed to carry in to St. Johns, or the nearest telegraphic station, the next (Saturday) morning.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, arrived at Cowes on the morning of the 22d, after a good run from New-York. She left the pier at 12:20 P. M., on the 12th, passed Sandy Hook at 2 P. M., and arrived at the Needles at 3:10 A. M., on the 22d. She had strong winds from the south and southeast during the passage.

Great activity prevailed in England in sending reinforcements to India, and the overland mail steamer which had sailed from Southampton on the 20th, had instructions to take 200 troops from Malta to Alexandria, to be sent to India through Egypt. Several hundred more troops are to be forwarded by the same route in succeeding steamers.

The East India Company had declined the offer of the fleet of the European and American Steam Company for transports in connection with the overland route.

The arrival of the Calcutta mail in London, had added several important facts to the telegraphic summary taken out by the *Arabia.*

Gen. HAVELOCK, it is reported, had received some reinforcements at Cawnpore and resumed his march upon Lucknow.

Gen. REID, who held the command before Delhi for a short time, is dead.

The mission of Lord ELGIN to Calcutta was for the purpose of tendering the service of the European troops in China in exchange for some of the native Bengal regiments, it being considered that the Indian troops would prove sufficiently effective and more trustworthy at Canton than in their own country.

Lord ELGIN took with him to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines, and a naval brigade had been organized from his vessels to proceed forthwith up the Ganges.

Another mutiny in a Bombay regiment, at Dharwar, was reported just before the departure of the mail.

The Madras troops and the Sikhs remained perfectly loyal.

Fears were entertained for the great indigo district of Tirhoot. Two factories, it was said, had already been burnt.

At a meeting of merchants and others in Calcutta resolutions were adopted setting forth the grievances under which they suffered, and calling on the British Government to take the control of India into their own hands.

The French Government had received dispatches from India, announcing that the Governor of Pondicherry had called on the Admiral of the French fleet, in the Indian seas, to send him some ships of war, as a measure of precaution.

General NEILL, at Cawnpore, was compelling all the high-caste Brahmins, whom he could capture among the Sepoys, to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash the blood from the floors, a European soldier accelerating the movements of each man with a "cat." After this degradation the Sepoys were hanged, one after another.

The Calcutta markets remained very dull. The indigo crop was expected to fall far short of last season. Exchange on London 2s.@2s. ⅛d.

Above 100 Austrian officers are said to have offered to serve in India.

A letter from London, in the Paris *Patrie*, asserts that NENA SAHIB was marching upon Lucknow, at the head of 14,000 or 15,000 insurgents; and that, as he was four days ahead of General HAVELOCK, it was considered certain that he would effect a junction with the Oude rebels, before the English General's arrival. The fort of Lucknow, however, was deemed impregnable, and was well supplied with food and water. General BANKS, who assumed command of the Lucknow garrison on the death of General LAWRENCE, had been killed by a shell.

Correspondence from Hong Kong to the 24th July states that nothing of importance had occurred in Canton river. One writer says: "A rumor has just reached here that Commodore ARMSTRONG, of the United States Navy, has quietly 'annexed' the Island of Formosa on his own responsibility."

Business at Hong Kong was dull, and tonnage was abundant. Exchange on England was quoted at 5s. to 5s. ½d.

Shanghae dates are to July 15. Sterling exchange, 7s. 1d.@7s. 2d. A number of chops of teas had been received, and if the route remained open a large supply was expected. Full prices were paid. Raw silk had fluctuated considerably Freights to England, £3 10s. for tea and £6 6s. for silk.

From the following paragraph in the Dublin correspondence of the London *Times*, it would seem that an Irish party at home as well as abroad, seek to sympathize with the Sepoys:

The *Clonmel Chronicle* says that the town of Carrick-on-Suir, has again been selected as a site for a further manifestation of individual disaffection. On Sunday morning a placard, attractively displayed and written in a bold, legible hand, was posted on the chapel gates, setting before the Militia of Ireland "the glorious example of the Sepoys." "We call upon you," say these cowardly incendiaries, "to know whether you will become food for powder in India, or rather whether you will not imitate the example of the Sepoys, and burst asunder the chains of slavery in which you have been so long bound? Now is the time to avenge all your wrongs on the accursed Saxon. Follow, then, the glorious example of the Sepoys, and unfurl the green flag on your national hills." If the concoctors of these atrocious documents could be laid hands upon, and a sound whipping at a cart's tail administered by the "proper authority," the operation would, no doubt, have its due effect upon the enthusiasts who are at present writing up the Sepoy cause in two or three Irish journals.

The London *Times*, commenting on the last financial news from New-York, says:

"There had been no further bank difficulties, and if future accounts should not show a relapse, the manner in which the principal establishments have passed through the crisis, in the face of the attacks made upon them, will be creditable alike to the bankers and merchants."

At Belfast on Sunday, Sept. 20, Rev. Mr. HANNA again attempted to preach in the streets, but the Mayor stopped him and sent him home. Great crowds were present and slight disturbances took place. Four hundred of the constabulary patrolled the town.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, "the blind preacher," had been lecturing in Liverpool with much success.

The steamship *Great Britain* was expected to leave Liverpool for Cork on the day the *City of Washington* sailed, for the purpose of embarking 1,100 troops for India.

There had been several large arrivals in England of gold from Australia, but the export of the precious metals more than kept pace with the import

The Emperor NAPOLEON was expected to leave the Camp at Chalons on the 23d for Stuttgardt, which place he would reach on the 25th. Generals FLEURY, ESPINASSE and DE FAILLY were to go to Stuttgardt, but M. DE MORNY would not be of the party.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a note to the French Ministers at the Northern Courts, from the contents of which it was apparent that on the question of the Danish Duchies, France takes the side of the King of Denmark.

The French Government organ denies that France seeks a closer alliance with Russia.

Great activity in the trade of Paris prevailed.

A dispatch from Paris reports the death of MANIN, the patriotic Dictator of Venice when it was besieged by the Austrians.

A subscription for the Indian sufferers had been opened by the Prefect of the Seine.

The sessions of the States-General of Holland was opened by the King in person on the 21st of September. The King, in his speech, referred to the friendly relations existing between his Government and foreign Powers; the satisfactory condition of all the Dutch dominions, politically and financially; stated that the abolition of Slavery in the West India Colonies would again be brought under the attention of the Chambers; and promised the support of the Government for the development of railroad and other commercial enterprises.

A Ghent newspaper says that the civic guard of that place had been ordered to be in readiness to take arms on hearing the rappel, either by night or day. This precaution had been taken in consequence of a combination among the workmen, which created much uneasiness. The troops were confined to their barracks.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Spanish Ministers tendered their resignation not once, but five times, and five times the Queen refused to receive it. The cause of their resignation was the refusal of the Queen to sign a decree recalling Gen. CONCHA from the Government of Cuba, her Majesty not thinking it advisable to recall CONCHA under existing circumstances. The latest advices by telegraph from Madrid indicated that the crisis was ended, and that the Government would remain unchanged. The question of Queen CHRISTIANA's visit to Madrid is said to have had nothing to do with the crisis, and it was believed that all idea of the visit had been abandoned.

Letters from Havana state that the intended expedition to Mexico had been indefinitely adjourned.

The Austrian Government has resolved so to improve the port of Venice as to render that city accessible to large merchant vessels.

A doubtful rumor prevailed that Baron BRUCK, Minister of Finance, intended to issue 150,000,000 of guilders in Treasury Bonds. No relief to the prevailing panic was anticipated from such a measure.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia is again spoken of, although the former Government objects to the mediation of France.

The Emperor of Russia had consented to accept an address from the Evangelical Alliance, in session at Berlin, in which they solicit the removal of the prohibition to print the scriptures in modern Russian, which is now in force. It was not thought likely that the request would be granted.

The Alliance terminated its labors on the 17th of September. Dr. PATTON, of New-York, was one of the speakers on the last day of the session.

A severe storm in the harbor of Gaeta had caused four vessels to sink, and on one of them, which had just been launched, forty-two lives were lost.

The Danish Government is said to have written a note to Russia on the subject of the Duchies, and it is understood that Russia has advised Denmark to appeal to the powers that signed the treaty of London in the event of a reference to the Germanic Diet being threatened.

The Norwegian Storthing accepted without opposition the proposal to nominate the Crown Prince of Sweden, Regent during the King's illness. The Committee of the Swedish Parliament recommended the proposal to Parliament by a majority of 18 votes against 25.

Cholera was committing great ravages at Stockholm and other places in the North of Europe.

The following is said to be the result of the new election in Moldavia. Out of 87 electors, 66 have declared for the union of the Principalities, 15 are neutral, and 6 only are anti-Unionists. The elections in Wallachia commenced on the 19th.

England, it is stated, positively refuses to give up the Island of Penim to Turkey.

Official information states that the Persian troops evacuated Herat on the 26th of July. A report prevailed at that time that a son of DOST MAHOMMED was preparing to march on Herat and take possession of it. It was feared that in such case the Persians would again occupy the place.

The Shah had appointed for his successor, his son EMIR NIZAM, now in his eighth year.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S ADVANCE ON LUCKNOW.

From the Bengal Hurkaru of Aug. 8.

Brigadier-General HAVELOCK'S operations tell their own tale. On the 19th, Bittoor was occupied; on the 26th and 27th, a force numbering 1,600 fighting men crossed the Ganges. On the 19th they fought two bloody but successful actions at Oonao and Bisaruthgunj; on the 30th and 31st, General HAVELOCK sent back his wounded and sick to Cawnpore, and received in lieu reinforcements to a greater extent. On the 1st of August he recommenced his march towards Lucknow, and was confident of being able to reach it on the 8th. In the last action the enemy fired kunkur and telegraph wire from his guns, thus showing the barrenness of his supplies.

From the Phenix Extra.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.—The news received in town yesterday is good. Gen. HAVELOCK has been reinforced, though but slightly. It is not stated that he has again advanced. The following was received from government late this evening: "Gen. NEILL writes to the commander-in-chief on the 3d inst., that Gen. HAVELOCK was to advance again towards Lucknow the following day."

From the London Times.

We have ourselves received the following most satisfactory news: "Gen. HAVELOCK left Cawnpore again on the 4th of August for Lucknow, having replaced his sick and wounded with fresh men."

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

STATEMENT BY THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

The London *Times* publishes the following thrilling letter:

CAWNPORE, Saturday, July 18.

MY OWN DEAREST BROTHER: God Almighty has been graciously pleased to spare my poor life. I am the only individual saved among all the European and Christian community that inhabited this station. My poor dear wife, my darling sweet child POLLY, poor dear REBECCA and her children and poor innocent children EMMELINA and MARTHA, as also old Mrs. FROST and poor Mrs. OSBORNE, were all most inhumanly butchered by the cruel insurgents on the day before yesterday, and thrown into a well, together with a great number of other ladies and children, reported to be about 150 in number. I am distracted. I am most miserable and wretched. I am like one in a dream. You could not recognize me if you saw me. My life has been spared by a miracle. The will of the Lord has done. He alone can give me comfort, for I am in a terrible state of distress of mind.

I will write you a detailed account of all our sufferings and distresses, such distress as has never before been experienced or heard of on the face of this earth. At present I cannot write, I cannot eat or drink—I am perfectly wretched.

I was released only yesterday from my miserable prison, where I had been confined with heavy fetters on my legs for twenty-four days by the rebels, who nearly took away my life, but God alone prevented them and spared me. They gave me only parched grain to eat daily, and that in very small quantities.

The English troops have come in and restored peace. They have retaken Cawnpore. Their arrival here yesterday was the means of my release, as my term of imprisonment was three years with hard labor. The enemy had from 10,000 to 15,000 troops, and have done great destruction; but the British, with 2,400 Europeans and 700 Sikhs, have driven them away, and not a soul of them is to be seen now anywhere.

I know not whether these few lines will reach you, nor do I know if you and your dear children at Agra are still in the land of the living. But I have made this effort to send this letter in the earnest hope that it will reach you. If it do I beg you will send me a reply per bearer, and also write by post, if such is established by that time.

Every officer and soldier, and every merchant, writer, Christian drummer, &c., that had gone into the intrenchments here under Gen. WHEELER on the 6th of June, has been killed. The cannonading of the enemy was very, very secure. Twelve guns, taken from our magazine, were brought to play upon us. They had a very large quantity of powder at their disposal, for the magazine was not blown up, and thirty boats of ammunition reached the enemy by the Ganges Canal just in time for them to annoy us. The artillery barracks, where we were intrenched, have been scattered to atoms by the 24-pounder balls that were incessantly fired by the enemy, and many died under the walls. Day and night the guns were kept playing upon us without ceasing for a moment, and the musketry of the enemy poured millions of balls upon us up to the 25th of June—that is for 20 days. The enemy made several attempts to charge upon us; three times they surrounded us on all sides under cover of of the compound walls of bungalows in our vicinity, and sounded their bugles to charge, but were driven back by our artillery firing canister upon them. We had only six small guns with us, and not a single howitzer.

Had we even had one 24-pounder a great deal could have been done, or had our General taken up his position in the magazine we might all have escaped the very severe calamity that has befallen upon this station, for, without guns the enemy could not have done anything. On the 24th of June I was sent out as a spy, on certain conditions, and, as I was dressed like a common Chinaman, I was not killed: for I was taken prisoner almost as soon as I came out of the intrenchment, particulars of which I shall give you in my next, but kept in confinement until the day of my trial, when fetters were put on me, as stated above. After I came out on the 24th it appears the rebel Rajah sent a letter to our General the day after, offering to let him and all his people go to Allahabad, on condition that he would give up all his treasure, ammunition, &c., and vacate Cawnpore within three days. This was accepted by the General, and the usual oaths were taken that no treachery would be used. The Rajah supplied 21 boats and gave carriage to the river side. On the morning of the 27th our people went on board the boats—(Oh! how I felt, when in confinement I heard that the English were going in safety. I could not keep my secret; and told the Subadar of the prison guard that I was a Christian, and nearly lost my life by this exposure, of which more hereafter;)—but had not time to let the boats go, when the enemy fired canon upon them, and upset some; others they set fire to. Only one boat, I am told, managed to get away, but was afterwards picked up at a short distance and brought back. About 150 women and children, and about 100 European soldiers and officers and men of all classes were taken alive. The former were kept as prisoners up to the 16th of July, but the men (among whom was our poor Daniel) had their hands tied behind them, were killed with swords and muskets, and thrown into a ditch. The women received parched grain for a few days, but afterwards they got dall and chupaties in small quantities. The rascals have bad motives for sparing them so long.

At the time of their being murdered (on the 16th inst.,) I am told that a number jumped alive into the well that was intended to receive their corpses rather than be butchered and insulted so unmercifully as the hard-hearted brutes were using them.

Oh! when I think of it how my heart breaks. I get beside myself, and wish I had not been spared to hear of such dreadful accounts. Oh! my poor dear POLLY! how must they have killed you. So sweet a child never existed. How will I ever forget you! The faces of all I have lost are ever before me. Oh! how dreadful is my state of mind. God Almighty have mercy on me! Oh, God, help Thou me, whom Thou hast spared. Thine affectionate, but miserable,

H. J. SHEPHERD.

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted up by NENA SAHIB at Cawnpore:

"A traveler just arrived at Cawnpore from Calcutta states that in the first instance a council was held to take in consideration the means to be adopted to do away with the religion of the Mahometans and Hindoos by the distribution of cartridges. The Council came to this resolution that, as the matter was one of religion, the services of seven or eight thousand European soldiers would be necessary, as 50,000 Hindostanees would have to be destroyed, and then the whole of the people of Hindostan would become Christians. A petition with the substances of this resolution was sent to the Queen VICTORIA, and it was approved. A council was then held a second time, in which English merchants took a part, and it was decided that, in order that no evil should arise from mutiny, large reinforcements should be sent for. When the dispatch was received and read in England thousands of European soldiers were embarked on ships as speedily as possible and sent off to Hindoostan. The news of their being dispatched reached Calcutta. The English authorities there ordered the issue of the cartridges, for the real intention was to Christianize the army first, and this being effected, the conversion of the people would speedily follow. Pigs' and sows' fat was mixed up with the cartridges; this became known through one of the Bengalese, who was employed in the cartridge-making establishment. Of those through whose means this was divulged, one was killed and the rest imprisoned. While in this country these counsels were being adopted, in England the Vakeel of the Sultan of Roum sent news to the Sultan that thousands of European soldiers were being sent for the purpose of making Christians of all the people of Hindoostan. Upon this the Sultan issued a firman to the King of Egypt to this effect: 'You must deceive the Queen VICTORIA, for this is not a time for friendship, for my Vakeel writes that thousands of European soldiers have been dispatched for the purpose of making Christians the army and people of Hindostan. In this manner, then, this must be checked. If I should be remiss, then how I can show my face to God; and one day this may come upon me also, for if the English make Christians of all in Hindostan they will then fix their designs upon my country.' When the firman reached the King of Egypt, he prepared and arranged his troops before the arrival of the English army at Alexandria, for this is the route to India. The instant the English army arrived, the King of Egypt opened guns upon them from all sides, and destroyed and sunk their ships, and not a soldier escaped. The English in Calcutta, after the issue of the order for cartridges, and when the mutiny had become great, were in expectation of the arrival of the army from London; but the great God in his omnipotence had beforehand put an end to this. When the news of the destruction of the army of London became known, then the Governor-General was plunged in grief and sorrow, and beat his head.

Printed by order of the Peishwah Babadour."

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

WHEN ITS CAPTURE IS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE—DEATH OF GENERAL REED.

Bombay (Aug. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

The skirmish of the 23d of July, before Delhi, which is the last of which we have heard, was distinguished from its predecessors by the circumstance that the enemy's attack was directed against the left instead of the right of our position. They came out in force by the Cashmere gate, with several field guns, and moved straight upon our battery at Metcalf House, under cover of a heavy fire from the walls. But here the ground is less cut up by inclosures than on our right, and consequently is less suited for the operations of the mutineers. Attacked in flank by Brigadier SHOWERS they fled with a precipitation that saved their guns and preserved themselves from any serious loss. Up to the evening of the 27th no more fighting had taken place. The force is now commanded by Brigadier WILSON, of the Bengal Artillery, ill health having, as was anticipated, compelled General REED to relinquish his post. [General REED has since died.]

It having been decided, as I hear from the camp, that nothing can be attempted against the city till the attacking army is largely reinforced, you will be anxious to know from what quarters and to what amount reinforcements are procurable, and how soon they are likely to be united before or around Delhi. From the Punjab, on the one hand, and from the valley of the Ganges, on the other, accessions of strength are to be looked for. Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the indefatigable Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, is at Lahore, bent upon directing on the revolted capital every European and every Sikh, whether of the old regiments or the new levies, who can be spared from his loyal and now tranquil province. I say tranquil, because every regular infantry corps of the Bengal Army serving in the Punjab has either been disarmed, or, having mutinied, has been destroyed or driven beyond the frontiers.

There is reason to hope that within the first fortnight or three weeks of the present month, the force under General WILSON would find itself very greatly strengthened from the Punjab and the Northwest. I do not like to venture, even approximately, upon the amount of the assistance thus to be rendered; but I may mention that the Punjab Infantry Regiments at their full complement are 900 strong, and that the Kumaon Battalion should muster 650 bayonets; for the Queen's Regiments, we know how strong they ought to be, but not how strong they at this moment actually are; and of the new levies it is obviously impossible to arrive at the number likely to be employed.

I shall, however, not be surprised to learn that the aggregate amount of these reinforcements is at least one-half of the present effective strength of the infantry of the army. But the North is not the only quarter to which Gen. WILSON is looking for aid. Advancing from Allahabad, the little force under Gen. HAVELOCK has steadily crushed all the vitality out of the rebellion as far as Cawnpore, and when Lucknow is relieved, it will be pushed on to Delhi with all the speed possible. From Cawnpore to the capital of revolt is 266 miles. This distance, if carts can be got in sufficient quantity, and if the pace is as good as that of Col. NEILL in his late advance from Allahabad to join HAVELOCK at Cawnpore, may be got over in ten or eleven days.

The last accounts from the Mutineers state their attacks were becoming less feeble. They were reported to be wanting percussion caps, and trying in vain to make them. Of powder, however, they had abundance, the heroism of poor WILLOUGHBY and his companions having, as I have before mentioned, availed only to destroy the small-arm magazine. Dissensions were growing among them; the Commander-in-Chief, an artilleryman from Bareilly, by name BUKTAHIR KHAN, had been deposed, and the Prince MIRZA was again commanding. Our troops were tolerably healthy, though cholera appeared occasionally.

From the Bengal Hurkaru.

There is, unfortunately, no reason to doubt the truth of the rumors of the deaths of Gen. REID and Major BANKS. Both of these officers are no more. Major BANKS was shot dead, under what circumstances we have not heard.

THE MUTINY AT DINAPORE AND THE DISASTER AT ARRAH.

The London *Times* publishes the following letter, dated Dinapore, Aug. 1:

I write in great haste to save the mail. The three Native infantry regiments here mutinied on the 25th of last month; between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. of that day they broke into an open state of mutiny, firing at their officers, and at every European who appeared. The guns and Europeans (10th Queen's) were immediately brought to bear upon them, but immediately the fire opened the rascals made off. We burnt down some villages and the native bazaar. Many of us had narrow escapes, but not an officer was touched; many bullets fell close to where I and some others were standing. We have had several expeditions after them since then. A steamer was sent up to cut them off from Arrah (a station 24 miles from this, whither they had gone to.) I went in it, but we did not come across them. A body of the 10th, with some volunteers (myself among the number) went out next morning, but with equal bad luck. I have now the worst news to give you, the account of a serious defeat which we have received, thus—on the evening of the 29th a body of Europeans, consisting of detachments of the Queen's 10th and 37th Regiments, and a number of volunteers, started by steamer to within 14 miles of Arrah, when they disembarked and marched on Arrah. When within a mile of the station they were attacked (12 at night) by the mutineers in force, compelled to retreat with the loss of nearly all their officers and half of the men to the steamer, which they (the remnant) happily reached with a great number of their wounded. The hospital here is full of wounded, and one of the most dreadful sights I ever saw.

The mate of the steamer and a railway man were killed, and almost half the detachment killed or wounded. It was by a miracle I escaped going. I volunteered, but having had no sleep for two nights previously overslept myself, and arrived at the Ghat too late, just when the steamer was starting.

We are in a very awkward position here, entrenching ourselves, and anxiously looking out for reinforcements. All the Europeans have come in from the surrounding stations, and the place is actually crammed. The women and children are just starting for Calcutta by steamer. You cannot imagine the excitement and confusion prevailing.'

For the failure of this undertaking Gen. LLOYD has been superseded in the command at Dinapore by Gen. OUTRAM, from whom great things are expected.

The following, dated Calcutta, Aug. 3, is the latest news from this quarter:

"News reached town yesterday that the little band at Arrah are still safe. The defence they have made has been of the most noble character. There were 50 Sikh Sepoys, and they, to a man, fought like heroes. The first discharge killed upwards of a score of the rebels. The Dinapore Artillery are reported to have destroyed upwards of 500 of the Sepoys who were passing down the Ganges in boats. Five large boats were entirely destroyed. The artillery was on the river bank, masked."

THE BESIEGED AT AGRA.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Aug. 8.

Agra is in the hands of the enemy; the fort is still in our possession, and it is garrisoned by a European regiment, and is well provisioned; no fears are entertained as to the ability of its garrison to hold out. It is, however, isolated, cut off from communication with the other parts of India; the surrounding districts are held by insurgents, who seem to look upon the country as eternally lost to the British.

THE MUTINY IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

From the Bombay (Aug. 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

I come to our own Presidency, and greatly I regret to have at last to tell you of an outbreak in a regiment of the Bombay army. I trust that the mutiny has been crushed. I will even venture to say that I think that it has. I by no means despair of the Bombay army, the circumstances of this particular outbreak being, I think, sufficiently exceptional to warrant the entertaining a great, if not a perfectly unshaken, confidence in its loyalty as a body. The 27th Bombay Native Infantry was raised in 1846, mainly from the turbulant native State of Sawunt Waree. In 1857 it happens to be quartered at Kolapore, in the immediate neighborhood of its original birthplace. I think it highly probable that this proximity was partly the cause of the event which I am about to narrate. Before daylight on the morning of Saturday, the 1st, this day fortnight, (it is one comfort to reflect that in 14 days no second explosion has taken place,) about 150 men of the 27th turned out of their lines with loaded firelocks, attacked and plundered the house of their commanding officer, Major ROLLAND, who had escaped with his wife to the house of Col. MAUGHAN, the Resident, (for Kolapore is a Mahratta State and has a Rajah,) sacked the Treasury of about 40,000 rupees, (£4,000,) robbed the shroffs or native bankers in the bazaar of all the money and jewels in their possession, and then betook themselves to a high walled inclosure. When day broke Col. MAUGHAN took a party of the Kolapore Local Infantry Corps, distrusting the 27th, to attack the mutineers, but failed to make any impression upon them, (I am not sufficiently informed to know why,) and withdrew; thereupon the mutineers moved out of the inclosure and marched to a town called Kagul, on the Belgaum road. But there, whether they had been in previous concert with the regiments at Belgaum and found their expectations of a rising at that station disappointed, or whether, as is more probable, because they were a mere aimless lot of plunderers, they abandoned the Belgaum road, and struck across the country to the point where the Kolapore road to the seacoast descends the Western Ghauts at Phoonda. Here, unfortunately, they fell in with three young officers of the regiment, HEATHFIELD, STUBBS and NORRIS, who had fled from Kolapore and were making their way to the seacoast, when they were seized and slain by the mutineers. The murderers then appear to have dispersed. Some twenty went back to the old inclosure at Kolapore, and were attacked by some of their own regiment, and of the Southern Mahratta Horse, and captured, with the loss of five killed. A large number of others were taken in the Sawunt Waree State, having thrown away their arms, but still wearing their greatcoats, and laden with rupees. Other stragglers are constantly being brought in by the villagers, to win the large rewards offered by Government to any one who apprehends a traitor. Such was the Kolapore revolt, which, I venture to think, was less a mutiny of the Bengal type than an association of the bad men of a regiment for purposes of plunder, and which is, therefore, I think, less likely to find imitators.

From the London Times.

It has transpired that just before the departure of the mail, news dated the 9th of August had been received from Bellary, an important station in the interior of the Madras Presidency, that a telegraphic notice had just been transmitted there of a mutiny of Bombay troops at Dharwar, about 150 or 200 miles west, and that the right wing of a Madras regiment, under Colonel HUGHES, were to start that night to aid in its suppression, the expectation being that by forced marches they would reach the scene of revolt in about five days. At the same time, it is stated that the Madras troops seem to be thoroughly staunch.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN AT CALCUTTA.

From the Phœnix Extra.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.—Lord ELGIN has arrived in her Majesty's steam frigate *Shannon*, with 1,200 marines and artillerymen; 300 more are expected immediately, and further very large reinforcements by the 22d. The *Shannon* is herself one of the heavy-class frigates, powerfully armed. Lord ELGIN landed about 6 o'clock last evening under a salute, and was received with great cheering by a large crowd of the Christian community at the Ghaut.

From the Hong Kong (July 26) Correspondence of the London News.

I am now in a position to inform you what there is reason to believe is the object of Lord ELGIN's self-imposed mission to Calcutta, in which, if his Excellency succeeds, it will secure him a step in the peerage. Many of the Bengal regiments have been disarmed, not because they have shown decided symptoms of mutiny, but as a precautionary measure they were deprived of their arms, and if removed from the tempting influence of evil example, they would be found, as heretofore, staunch and loyal. Lord ELGIN has, on his own responsibility, after conferring with General ASHBURNHAM, gone to confer with Lord CANNING, and to offer some of the European regiments in exchange for Bengal native troops, the disarmed Sepoys, who will be best kept out of mischief by giving them military service. During the last war the Bengal and Madras native regiments did signal service; indeed, the Chinese troops were so much annoyed with black soldiers being employed against them, that they directed much of their fire against the "black devils," as the Sepoys were styled. Already Lord ELGIN has ordered all European soldiers for China to proceed on to India, and himself has taken on 300 marines, calling on Singapore for any troops that may have arrived at that place from England. The Governor-General may well and safely spare a dozen Sepoy regiments, who would be, I believe, as firm in their allegiance and as gallant in performing their military duties in China, as during the late war. Should Lord ELGIN succeed in his mission, and the result turn out equal to expectation, his Excellency will have the blessing of his Sovereign and the thanks of the British nation. The Earl's stay at Calcutta will not exceed ten days or a fortnight, when his Excellency will return to China to carry out the original plan of operations.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Lord Elgin's Departure—Decision of a Council of War on the practicability of capturing Canton—Prospects of the Rebels taking Canton—Defensive Preparations by Yeh.

Our advices from Hong Kong extend to the 26th of July. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under that date, says, with reference to Lord ELGIN's departure for Calcutta:

"The cause of the diversion of the force intended for China is to be much regretted, but it is satisfactory to consider that the delay it occasions in the settlement of the 'Canton question' does not appear likely to create more extended differences between ourselves and the Chinese. Our intercourse with the Chinese in the north continues on the same friendly footing as previous to the disturbances in the south, and the prospect of a most flourishing trade being carried on at Shanghae in exports and imports is favorable. Late accounts from the Canton River do not mention anything particular occurring there."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *News*, says: A council of war has assembled, at which it was resolved that until a much larger military force arrived, it would not be possible to keep Canton, although its capture might be easily effected by the joint operations of the naval and military forces at present here. Soon after the deliberations were over, the steamer *Lancefield* came in on the 14th instant, with much graver news from Bengal, and this determined the noble Earl's resolution to proceed at once to Calcutta, and to send to the assistance of the Governor-General of India all the military forces destined for China.

The utmost secresy was observed, or it is obvious that with our trade almost at a stand, the mercantile community would have addressed his lordship on the subject, and remonstrate against the seeming abandonment of his great mission, which for a time will have a bad effect on the minds of the Chinese, and be construed into fear of the Imperial displeasure. With the foreign community but one opinion prevails—namely, that the Cantonese must be severely chastised to insure future peace and the proper conduct of trade. Few are aware that the Earl departs. Yesterday the 300 Royal Marines brought on by the *Sanspariel* were transferred to the *Shannon*, and to-day his lordship embarks, quietly proceeding in the *Shannon* to Singapore and Calcutta, and taking with him Her Majesty's steamer *Pearl*, of 20 guns, and 400 horse power.

Referring to the council of war, the Hong Kong *Register* says that the question discussed was whether Canton be taken before Lord ELGIN presents himself at Pekin or not. The navy are of opinion (says the *Register*) that the place can be taken and held. The army are of opinion that it can be taken, but cannot be held.

We take the following from the *Friend of China* of the 25th of July:

"Since the dispatch of the last mail, military operations about Canton have been nil; and there appears reason for believing that before we attempt possession of the walls, the rebels will have concluded the business for us. From the provinces we learn that, under the renowned chief LE, the rebels gave battle to the Imperialists under Gen. KWUN, near Seu-hing, and gained a complete victory, only three boats escaping to tell the result, and carrying LE's bravado challenge to YEH to come on again as soon as he could get ready. LE's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men and 1,000 war vessels, and his Excellency LE's head-quarters are now at the district city of Uet. The first-class city of Seu-hing is in very straightened circumstance.

Another rebel chief called LEIN, with 50,000 men, has had a hard battle with Imperialist troops from Tsue-chow, and having gained the victory, his Excellency is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule. Fearing for the provincial city itself, YEH is calling in all the Tsue-chow men, and has stationed 1,000 of them in the southeastern suburbs. The leaders of the ninety-six villages, too, have had to send their quotas of armed men; between two and three thousand of them are in the western suburbs. The Bannermen, Manchus, and the Lieutenant-Governor's guard, altogether about 3,000, are trooped on the heights beyond the northern wall.

The Hak-has of Ko-mong and six other districts have united, and are burning and destroying wherever they go. Canton is the great point to escape to, and there the poor starving wretches of the surrounding districts are congregated by thousands—men, women, and children.

Discharging of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable—The Niagara and the Agamemnon.

From the London Times.

The *Agamemnon*, Master-Commander C. T. A. NODDALL, went into the basin at Keyham on Thursday for the purpose of discharging the telegraphic cable into the old powder magazine. The United States frigate *Niagara*, Capt. HUDSON, entered the basin the same day. No arrangements have yet been made in regard to the deposit of her telegraphic cable.

With reference to the unexpected race between these ships, which was described in the Washington *Star* and inserted in the *Times* of the 14th inst., our correspondent at Plymouth has made inquiry, and found the description substantially correct, excepting only the presumed declaration that the *Agamemnon* could steam 11 or 12 knots easily. The speed of 10½ or 11 knots is all that was ever expected from her, and that is obtained with 56 revolutions under the most favorable circumstances, the stokers being constantly at work. Such a speed in a vessel of her construction and with her appliances is considered satisfactory. Her engines of two cylinders are of 600-horse power nominal; those of the *Niagara*, with three cylinders, are 800-horse. The cargoes of both were equal when leaving Valentia, but a considerable portion of the electric cable had been discharged from the frigate, and she probably drew 25 feet on the trial, as her original draught was 26 feet. The *Agamemnon* drew 25 feet forward and 27 aft; she is 100 feet shorter and of much less tonnage than her competitor, which has a sharp bow and is constructed purposely for a high rate of speed, which appeared on the trial to range from 11½ to 12 knots. With all these advantages, there is some doubt whether ships so constructed would be found advantageous for war purposes. She can steam faster, throw heavier metal, and at a greater distance than the *Agamemnon*, and if moored off a large town in an undisturbed position would do great damage, without receiving injury, if no opposing ships were near; but at sea, with the chances of fogs and mists, the recurrence of night, and the possible derangement of her machinery, it is questionable whether she would be able to maintain such a long range as would secure her advantages over such a ship as the *Agamemnon*.

The superior range of the guns of the *Niagara* would not avail much against so small a mark as a ship, for at a distance the drop of a parabola would be so great that the chances of hitting must be small, as evidenced at Sebastopol, where very few comparatively of the Russian guns hit our ships, although they frequently dodged within range. At closer quarters the frigate would be placed at a disadvantage; she carries only six guns on each side, worked on a flush deck, where men are not so well protected from falling rigging and spars, as when covered with a deck. The broadside of the *Agamemnon* consists of 54 guns, those on the lower deck being 64-pounders, and there is no doubt that one concentrated discharge would tell most effectively. Six ships of the class of the *Niagara* have been constructed, and it is not probable that their number will be increased. She cost about £200,000.

American Expertness in the Use of Firearms—Its Importance.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

An article in one of your cotemporaries, suggesting the formation of corps of volunteers as protection against possible invasion of England, is noticed by one or two of to-day's Paris journals, which evidently think the cry of alarm uncalled for, and which describe as "very curious" the means of defence advised. But there is no harm, when we are compelled to send away the bulk of our army, in raising the question as to how far an invasion could be successfully resisted by a turn-out of the population, by the rush that would, no doubt, be instantly made by men of all classes to repel the assailants or lose their lives in the attempt. England, with its small fields and innumerable hedges and ditches, would be a splendid country for the operations of riflemen, but these advantages would be of little avail unless they were skillful with their weapons to a greater extent than mere fowling-piece practice can possibly make them.

The subject reminds me of a recent conversation with an American now holding a high position at a European Court, who was "reared" 2,000 miles up the Mississippi, spent many years in the Western Provinces, has traveled much in his own country, and is high authority concerning it. His opinion was that the great security of America, that which makes her of all countries in the world the one that has least to fear from invasion, is the familiarity and skill of her citizens with rifle and pistol. With this to fall back upon she has no need of an army. There every man is expert with rifle and revolver; those who are not are rare exceptions, and are remarked as such, and a very large proportion are not only expert but of first-rate and unerring skill.

This accomplishment, combined with that Anglo-Saxon pluck and daring common to English and Americans, has enabled the volunteers of the United States to do wonders on various occasions against superior numbers and regular troops. The cotton-bags of New-Orleans would hardly have protected any but first-rate marksmen from the bayonets of PAKENHAM's gallant soldiers; when matched, on many occasions, in Mexico and Texas against an inferior foe, we have seen mere handfulls of self-relying Yankees scatter their opponents when the odds were 20 to 1; recently, in Cuba, although the little band of Fillibusters under LOPEZ was ultimately overwhelmed by an immensely superior force of the best troops in Spain, it was not until they had shot down more than their own number. An economical and unmilitary (although not an unwarlike) nation, the English, like the Americans, will neither pay for the support of a numerous army nor submit to be taxed in kind by a conscription, probably the only means by which it would be practicable for Great Britain to keep up a large permanent and effective army. Nobody but an alarmist will pretend that there is the remotest chance of any Power taking advantage of England's having sent so large a part of her army to India to pick a quarrel with her. But nobody can answer for the future; and it certainly could be no disadvantage to the young men of England to apply themselves to become good rifle shots, to practice skirmishing, and even to familiarize themselves with forming square and a few of the commonest manœuvres of infantry in the field.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain—The Queen refuses to Accept the Resignation of Ministers—Gen. Concha to Remain in Cuba.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

A letter from Madrid fully confirms the Ministerial crises announced by telegraph, and supplies some details concerning it. The Ministers tendered their resignation, not once but five times, and five times the Queen refused to accept it.

You were informed from Madrid some months ago that it was intended to replace General CONCHA by General LERSUNDI, as soon as the former officer should have completed the three years which are the allotted term of office for a Captain-General of Cuba. For some time, indeed, it was expected that CONCHA would not be allowed to finish his time. His conduct with respect to the slave trade was flagrant, and had been the subject of strong representations on the part of the British Government to that of Spain. Also, General NARVAEZ is no friend of the Conchas; MANUEL, the one in Spain, had opposed the Government in the Senate, and moreover the Duke of VALENCIA was then desirous to send LERSUNDI to Cuba in order to give his place to GONZALES BRAVO. This combination failed; certain members of the Cabinet opposed BRAVO's entrance, and declared they would resign sooner than accept him as a colleague; the difficulty and prospect of war with Mexico made it undesirable to change the Captain-General at that moment, and so CONCHA was permitted to remain.

The Mexican dispute having entered a more pacific phasis, and CONCHA's term of service having expired, the subject of his removal has been again brought forward. NARVAEZ has another friend to put into the Ministry of Marine, this time a *protégé* named MARFORI, the present civil Governor of Madrid, a man of obscure origin, whom nobody ever heard of until within the last 12 months, whom NARVAEZ has raised from the dust to high station, and would now fain have in his Cabinet, knowing that he can rely upon him as a docile creature and supporter. Gen. LERSUNDI, too, is probably rather anxious to go to that rich island whence Captains-General are wont to return with colossal fortunes. Accordingly, on Saturday last, decrees were presented to the Queen for signature, recalling CONCHA, and appointing LERSUNDI and MARFORI. Her Majesty objected, saying that she did not think it advisable to remove CONCHA, under present circumstances. This refusal destroyed the whole combination, and, after consultation, the Ministers determined to resign. Informed of this by NARVAEZ, the Queen desired they would remain. They consented, with the exception of LERSUNDI, who held out, but was ultimately persuaded, and went with his colleagues to dine at the Palace. After the banquet the Queen spoke to him, and said that she had heard he had persisted in resigning, but that she was satisfied with his services, and wished him to remain. Nevertheless, on the following day the crisis continued, and four times the Ministry tendered their resignation. The Queen sent for some persons of note to consult with, and up to the 14th, the date of the letter, nothing was decided. Later advices by telegraph induce the belief that the crisis has ended, and that the Government would remain unchanged.

Pro-Sepoy Sympathies in Ireland.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, (leading Roman Catholic Organ.)

Some vile enemy of the Irish people has attempted to get up a murder and rapine spirit in Ireland, and to stimulate a pro-Sepoy feeling by the issue of placards in the Southern districts for the purpose of inducing the belief that in the more Catholic districts of the country the brutalities of Sepoys are regarded with sympathy, and their treatment of the Irish and English ladies approved, because their husbands and fathers are assumed to be connected with the British army. This infamous attempt to identify the people of Ireland with Sepoyism has met a prompt and effective rebuke from the Catholic town of Carrick-on-Suir, who indignantly repudiate the "nefarious" attempt, and have opened a subscription list for the purpose of detecting the emissary of Sepoyism who brought the vile placards we allude to to their town. The Irish people condemn most heartily the system of oppression and misrule practiced by the East India Company, but they have no sympathy with the butchers at Cawnpore, and the barbarities which form the characteristic of the war waged against women and children. Some of the best men in India—English, Scotch and Irish merchants at Calcutta—have protested against the misrule practiced in India; but while these men have the manliness to denounce the errors of the Government in the petition which we subjoin, and from the midst of the revolt to demand a free and constitutional Government for India under the sovereignty of our Queen, they have the wisdom to discriminate between rational liberty and rampant licentiousness; and, while fearlessly exposing the evils which led to this revolt, they as fearlessly take up arms against the system of indiscriminate murder which the Sepoys would inaugurate, and their Irish sympathisers would have their dupes, if they could get any, to follow."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the Times, Sept 23.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 ₽ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.20 ₽ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₽ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 4-10ths ₽ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 432½ ₽ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4 ₽ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 1-10th ₽ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 109 ₽ cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is against England; and, after making allowance for charge of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

The funds continued without the slightest variation, and are likely to remain stagnant until the arrival of the next Indian news, which, after to-morrow, may be expected at any hour. Consols were quoted throughout the day 90⅛@¼ for money, and 90⅞@⅝ for the 14th of October. India Stock left off at 210@212; Indian Bonds, 22s.@17s. discount, and Exchequer-bills, 8s.@4s. discount.

The discount market was without alteration, and a disposition to limit business as much as possible seems observable in all quarters.

The transactions in foreign stocks have been unimportant, and the market generally is without the slightest animation. Chilian Six ₽ Cents. have been negotiated at 105; Mexican, 21¼, ⅜, and ⅜; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ₽ Cents., for the account, 79; ditto Three ₽ Cents., for the account, 56; Portuguese, 45⅞; Russian Four-and-a-Half ₽ Cents., 99, 99½, and ¼; Spanish Deferred, for the account, 25⅛; Turkish Four ₽ Cents. Guaranteed, 99¾; and Dutch Four ₽ Cent. Certificates, 100.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates generally were a shade higher than last post.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 95c. for money, and 66f. 90c. for the end of the month, showing a decline of a quarter per cent.

The *Montmorency* has arrived from Melbourne, with 50,195 oz. of gold, valued at £200,780. A considerable portion of this will probably be taken to the Bank.

Trade in France.

Paris (Sept. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

Every branch of trade in Paris is at present in full activity. Foreign commission agents have commenced their purchases, and orders are arriving from almost every country in Europe, as well as from the Brazils and other parts of South America. Many orders have likewise been received from the Provinces. The deficient harvests during the last three years, and the Russian war, restrained purchases in every direction, and there are now numerous deficiencies to be supplied both at home and abroad. Mercantile transactions would be still more animated in Paris were it not for the exorbitant price of raw material used in manufactures, which forces the manufacturers to make a proportional advance in the price of their produce.

Another impediment to be deplored is, that there is a vast capital invested by commercial men in railway shares, which cannot now be realized except at a serious loss. Almost all the mill-owners in the provinces are now working full time. Numerous commission agents have arrived at Rouen, Mulhouse, Roubaix, Turcoing, Amiens, and Reims. The manufacturers of Lyons are kept going chiefly by orders from Paris for expensive silks and velvets. The silk markets in the Departments of the Drome and the Ardèche are dull, there being few buyers, and prices are merely nominal. Many mills having been more or less seriously damaged by the late inundations, the owners have been forced to suspend business.

A REGULAR JACK SHEPPARD.—An intensely laughable robbery was perpetrated at the Jarreit House, St. Anthony, a short time since, which in boldness, eclipses any similar enterprise of modern times. Col. H. Wiltse, hearing somebody knocking around in the hall near his room, at an unreasonable hour, and suspecting it might be some villain who meant to rob him, rose from his bed, fixed the door of his room open, got his brace of pistols and prepared them for "an emergency," then sat down on the bed to wait for the anticipated scamp to present himself. In this position *he fell asleep!*—and, while enjoying a perpendicular dream, (probably of a robber writhing with a bullet in his thorax,) the ungrateful, inconsiderate vagabond aforesaid walked into the room through the open door, helped himself to a new dress-coat, two pairs of pantaloons and a vest, pocketed six dollars and fifty cents in money, deliberately became the accomplice of Procrastination (the thief of time) by stealing a valuable gold watch, took the gold studs out of the shirt of the slumberer, and reluctantly departed. Mr. W. awoke just in time to find his "victim" vamosed, and himself minus property to the amount of $200 or $300. In fact, almost every thing in the room had "gone off" except his faithful pistols, which were firmly grasped in either hand ready capped and cocked!—*N. O. Delta.*

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Theodore Parker on the Present Commercial Difficulties.

From the Boston Bee, Monday, Oct. 5.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER preached yesterday, at the Music Hall, a "Sermon of Hard Times," which was listened to by one of the largest congregations ever assembled in that spacious Hall. He took his text from 7th Ecclesiastes, 14th verse—"In the day of adversity consider." He commenced by saying that it was the duty of the man of science to interpret the world of matter to other men, and tell the meaning and use of things; it was the duty of the astronomer to report of the heavenly bodies, telling mankind the facts connected therewith—their use for man's material business, their meaning for his spiritual development and delight; it was the duty of the botanist to deal with those bodies which grow out of the ground, the water, the air, learn what they are good for, and how they grow; it was the duty of the doctor to study human bodies, learn their structure, set forth the conditions of health and long life, and warn men against what will shorten their days. All these men of science would make mistakes, observe wrongly, analyze imperfectly, reason amiss, and so fail of truth, though aiming at it, but their very errors were steps towards it, and if they stumbled, they fell forward and upwards. So the minister was to study the phenomena and essential nature of the human spirit. He should use all things to enlarge the amount of such knowledge as is useful in the conduct of human life, and to deepen the consciousness of duty. He should show the use of all great events for man's material business, and their meaning for his spiritual developement; should point out the eternal law, the providential purpose in transient affairs. He, too, should inform mankind on passing events, and give them a cast forward in the great journey of human life; should translate the brute facts of history into the ideas of philosophy, and bring them to human consciousness, and thereby teach men prudence for their material business, wisdom for their spiritual conduct, and so help a large development of mind and conscience, heart and soul, in the community wherein the lines of his lot are cast, and which gives him his daily bread. As the Rocky Mountains take hold of every cloud which the Pacific sends thither, and wring the water out of it to moisten their own soil, and fertilize the valleys below, so to-day they would take hold of this commercial cloud which comes up from the great Pacific ocean of American business, wring the meaning out of it, learn its whence and whither, its use for their daily business, its lesson for their religious developement. In speaking of this subject, Mr. PARKER said he should have to speak of some things not often spoken of on Sundays in the pulpit, but very often thought of in the pews.

We are in a state of great general prosperity. There is no foreign war to waste the mind, body or estate of the people. There is no domestic war, except what the Slave Power is carrying on in Kansas, by the show of the ballot-box and the reality of concealed bayonets. There is no pestilence; births bear a large ratio to the deaths, and emigration enlarges our number still more; there is no famine—an abundant harvest is gathered, or waits for the sickle; we have no great foreign commercial debt, which must be paid, and so will consume the harvest gathered from the soil, the mine and the sea, or manufactured thence. The imports of 1856 were $360,000,000, but the exports were two millions more, and if $69,000,000 thereof were of gold, it should be remembered this is as much a staple of American productive industry as coal is to England, and so, if we manage rightly, it is no more loss for us to export our superfluous gold than it is for Sweden to export her superfluous iron, Brazil her hides, China her teas and silks. *Take America as a whole, and the demand for labor is greater than the supply.* This is shown at the South by the constant increase in the price of slaves, and at the North by the continual increase of wages, and our anxiety to make such machines as, in a short time and cheaply, shall do the work that else would require the costly toil of human hands to achieve. *America was never so rich as to-day,* in men, women and children, cultivated land, good roads, of earth, wood, stone and iron, in ships, houses, shops, factories, tools, the useful metals and minerals, and never so well supplied with food, clothes, furniture, carriages, schools, books, and all manner of things for use and beauty.

Yet, in spite of all this general abundance, there is a great crisis in the money market; there is distress in all commercial circles, from Maine to Louisiana. All the departments of commerce and business are disturbed. Money, which is commonly worth from six to eight per cent. a year, is now hard to get at 24 per cent. Men pay a famine price for gold and silver. Houses of the first respectability fail, or else suspend payment for a time, leaving others to pay. Men of handsome estates, even of great fortune, find that their property is all gone. In whole cities, in whole States, banks suspend specie payments—violate their contracts, solemnly made, and pay in promises to pay—not in certificates of property, but certificates of debt. Mills shut down their gates, and men are turned out of employment by the hundred or thousand, with the prospect of immediate idleness, and remote hunger.

Money lenders, who are always dipping into the stream of commerce, and ladling out what thence they now refuse to lend on any terms, on what was once considered the best security. Our own city's "promise to pay" fails to command the needed coin. What is the cause of this trouble? He should very ill discharge his duty as a philosophic thinker, and teacher of religion, if he did not try to point it out. It was true, he was not a business man, but for many years he had studied the history of commerce, and, living among trading men, he had had his eyes open to what they did, what they suffered and felt. He did not, however, pretend to speak with authority. Commonly, in religious things, he could say, "I *know* this is true." To-day he could only say, "I *think* this is true." To understand this present commercial trouble and to be prepared to make use of its consequences, it was necessary to look deeper than the surface, at some things which lie a great ways off and far back. All man's conscious activity was at first an experiment—an undertaking of which the result was unknown until after the trial. All experiment is liable to mistake. There are many ways of doing a thing, but only one way of doing it best; and it is not likely that every individual of the human race will hit the right way the first time. What succeeds we keep, and it becomes the habit of mankind. He took it, all the experiments ever made, however ruinous to the individual man, have to the human race been worth all they cost, and it was not possible for the human race to have learned at a cheaper school than the dear one which experience has taught.

In the military period of man's history, war was the chief business; the great families were founded by "sons of thunder," and kept up by war; the great estates were got by robbery; aristocracy was dyed blood-red. Now, all this is passing away; the military period is giving place to the industrial. Germany, France and England are the present leaders in this industrial civilization, but they keep the old titles—Baron, Lord, Duke. Here we have an industrial Democracy; the dollar, not the sword, is the badge of aristocracy. Great families are founded by trade; great estates are got by buying and selling, and social rank commonly depends on money, the only bequeathable power. Nobody asks, "What ancestors have you got in the grave?" but what money in your vault? what houses, lands, stock? Hence property is sought, not only for the comfort and luxury which it brings, but also for the social distinction it confers. It takes the place of all the virtues. It is in American society what "imputed righteousness" is in the church—the social salvation of man. Titles are nothing. No American Mr. MACAULAY would care to be made a Baron, Lord, or Duke; every penny-a-liner from Maine to Nicaragua would laugh at him. Money is here what title is in England—a patent of nobility. It can "ennoble fools, and sots, and cowards." So it is the only object of American desire. Of course, all men are eager to get it, and rush into trade, the favorite business of America. Business here is entirely free from old restraints, political, ecclesiastical, social, and offers a wide field for new commercial experiment. On the whole, our American experiment of industrial Democracy succeeds very well. The increase of property and of population is enormous. In 1,500 years France only doubled her population. That was five millions in the year 150, under ANTONINUS PIUS, was only twenty millions in 1650 under LOUIS XIV.; while in 60 years America has doubled her population four times, and that was three millions in 1790 was more than twenty-four millions in 1850. In some States the increase seems fabulous. In 1830 Algiers became a French province, and the Government sought to stimulate emigration thither; but in 1837 there were not 125,000 Europeans in Algiers; while in 20 years the State of Wisconsin has gone up from 30,000 to 900,000 men. The increase of taxable property is quite as remarkable. Fifty-seven years ago Massachusetts was only worth ninety-seven millions of taxable property; to-day she is worth more than *ten times that amount*—her annual earnings being three hundred millions. Our experiment, then, has been pretty successful.

Thoughtful men, eager to be rich and leave distinction to their children, buy up lands in advance of population, build railroads, and in the old States, they seize the great rivers and develope manufactures, perhaps a little faster than the state of the nation in its present pecuniary embarrassment would justify. Still more, within a few years, mines of gold have been discovered in California and Australia, which has produced results not yet comprehended. It has affected the price of all things, and as no one knows what quantity of gold is to be obtained, nobody knows how high the prices will go, but very sanguine men suppose they will rise a great ways above their present value, and so many buy for a future market. Hence comes that extravagance of speculation in grain, sugar, coal, and especially in land. This, the preacher said, he supposed was unavoidable—one of the incidents of our success.

All this was very encouraging—it was a step forward and upward; but it was attended with certain great evils, which, collectively, are the causes of the present distress. *There is great extravagance of expenditure.* Perhaps no minister was less severe on the indulgence in luxuries than he was, because he saw the functions they performed; and, besides, he never saw a house too comfortable for men and women, or dresses too elegant, though he had seen a great many houses and dresses too costly for the wearer's means. Look at the general style of dress among women—its exceeding costliness; not only among our rich, but everywhere, except among the very poor, who would, but cannot. The fault is not with the women, who bear all the blame, and are the butts alike for the satirist's wit and the minister's dullness. If men wished women to be clad in sackcloth, it would be done before to-morrow night: for though woman has a greater love of decoration than man, it is far less than her desire to please him. And, indeed, the very love of dress is with her more a love of pleasing others than a feeling of self-satisfaction. Then come the increased cost of ships, houses, shops, banks, offices, and the like, which renders the transaction of business more costly. Then there is the increased expense of city, town and State governments, and the foolish and wicked waste of municipal money. Though the property of Massachusetts has increased tenfold within a few years, the ratio of taxation has doubled, and in some cases trebled. Then there are the idlers. In the town of Somewhere lives Mr. Manygirls. He is a toilsome merchant, his wife a hard-working housekeeper. Once they were poor, now ruinously rich. They have seven daughters, whom they train up in utter idleness. They are all do-nothings. They spend much money, but not in works of humanity, not even in elegant accomplishments, in painting, dancing, music and the like, so paying in spiritual beauty what they take in material means. They never read nor sing; they are know-nothings, and only walk in vain show, as useless as a ghost, and as ignorant as the block on which their bonnets are made. Now, these seven "ladies," (as the newspapers call the poor things, so insignificant and helpless,) are not only idle, earn nothing, but they consume much. What a load of finery is on their shoulders and heads and necks. Mr. Manygirls hires many men and women to wait on his daughters' idleness, and these servants are withdrawn from the productive work of the shop or the farm, and set to the unproductive work of nursing these seven great grown-up babies.

On the other side of the way, Hon. Mr. Manyboys has seven sons, who are the exact match of the merchant's daughters—rich, idle, some of them dissolute—debauchery coming before their beard—all useless, earning nothing, spending much and wasting more. Their only labor is to kill time, and in summer they emigrate from pond to pond, from lake to lake, having a fishing-line with a worm at one end and a fool at the other. These are the first families in Somewhere. Their idleness is counted pleasure. Six of these sons will marry, and five, perhaps, of Mr. Manygirl's daughters, and what families they will found, to live on the toil of their grandfather's bones, until a commercial crisis, or the wear and tear of time has dissipated their fortune, they are forced, reluctantly, to toil!

Besides, there is an enormous waste of food, fuel, clothing, of everything. *We are the least economical civilized people on the earth.* Of course, the poor are wasteful everywhere. They do not know how to economize, and they have not the means. They must live from hand to mouth, and half of what is put into the hand perishes before it reaches the mouth. So likewise are the rich wasteful who have inherited money—almost never such as have earned it. The great mass of the people are not economical, but wasteful—it is the habit of the whole country.

The next cause is the rashness of experiment, leading men to engage in enterprises not well planned, and which turn out ill; cost much and come to little. Hence come attempts to develop new forms of industry, or old forms in new places; the building of railroads in advance of population, or in advance of business, and the great increase of shipping. But this is a failing that "leans to virtue's side."

Then the spirit which prevails in our trade is not a very honest one. He would not say that we were worse than other nations; he was sure we were better, juster, more honest than our fathers were 100 years ago. The wealthiest merchant who did business in this city 50 years ago, would not be tolerated on 'Change a single day. But look at the defalcations of men intrusted with public funds—look at the great swindlings by officers of railroads and banks—remember how lightly all these things are passed over, and how very seldom a great thief gets punished at all—remember that men fail in trade, leaving half a million of debt, and one-tenth of a million to discharge the debt—remember how the Pacific Company put $1,600,000 in gold of other men's property, and 600 of their living bodies into a ship, with only six boats, and no pump that could throw water—in a ship that had a reputation so bad that she could not be kept afloat without changing her name, and making the *George Law* the *Central America*—and then you see what a spirit there is in our trade.

Our system of buying and selling is a very bad thing. It encourages extravagance by putting off pay-day; it makes the transaction of business more expensive, by necessitating a great number of clerks; it gives opportunity to temptation and fraud; it produces a general unsoundness in trade, and so increases the cost of every pound of bread we eat, every inch of cloth we wear, every brick we pile into our walls, and every slate which roofs our houses. It seems to be cheap, it turns out to be dear.

Here is another cause—the great and controlling one. *We make money out of what has no intrinsic value—out of paper.* All property is the product of labor. To distribute from the producer to the consumer, there must be trade. For that, there must be money, which is simply the instrument of trade—a labor-saving machine to promote buying and selling. After much experimenting, mankind has taken gold and silver, and thereof made money, the instrument of trade, the medium of commerce. Gold and silver are property, and so represent the labor requisite to acquire them; they are transferrable property, and, of course, subject to the laws of property; they rise and fall in value, and no legislation can prevent that, any more than iron or tin; yet, commonly they fluctuate less than any other substance that could be chosen. They are condensed property. And not only are they the medium by which debts are paid, but they are the standard measures of all value. Gold or silver made into coin has no more value than before. At the mint the Government puts a stamp upon it, which is simply a national certificate that it has a certain purity, or comes up to a certain weight. It is a certificate of value, not a *creating* of value.

Now, in America, we make fictitious money out of a piece of paper, which contains somebody's promise to pay a dollar, and this becomes an instrument of trade, by which debts are paid, and the standard measure of value. Unlike the metallic dollar, the paper dollar has no intrinsic worth—is not property, only the lawful representative of property. We have chartered some twelve or thirteen hundred banks in the United States to manufacture this substitute for metallic money, on condition that when the paper is brought back, they shall pay a metallic dollar for it. A bill, which is a promise to pay, is taken in payment of debts, said to be as good as gold; a certificate of debt is taken instead of a certificate of property. As there is little demand for metallic money, that is carried off. Like all other merchandize, it brings the highest price where it is needed and used the most. It is not to be denied that there is a certain convenience in this, especially attending large transactions; but in using it in small sums, there is this great inconvenience. As paper costs little labor, and is yet taken for the representative of value, and so a certificate for labor done, it is multiplied to a great extent. Then money is cheap and prices go up. The farmer gets two dollars for his bushel of corn—that is, he gets the promise to pay two metallic dollars. Wages rise; the laborer gets more paper money for his work, but his grain, cloth and coal also rise, and he gets no more value than before.

Accordingly, as prices rise, it costs more to manufacture than before, and so we import the products of labor from abroad, where there is little paper money, and prices are low.

As we feel rich, because money is plenty, and all men say it is as good as gold, we import largely articles of comfort and luxury, and send abroad our raw materials in payment, to be brought back manufactured goods. But by and by the raw material is not quite adequate to pay our foreign debts—for our paper money is good for nothing abroad; our foreign goods, sold at paper prices, must be paid for in metallic money—and specie runs out of the country. Then the banks, not having the actual metallic money to pay, refuse to circulate their bills; money becomes "short," "tight"—there is a pressure in the market; money is worth more than before, goods are worth less; merchants who have bought goods on credit, and sold them on credit, cannot meet their payments, and, accordingly, must sell their permanent property to meet their payments, or else pay enormous rates of interest—for money is merchandise, and, when scarce, like bread in a besieged city, it goes up to famine prices. Stocks fall in value ten, twenty, thirty, forty, even fifty per cent. Capitalists become distrustful, and refuse to loan at all. Traders fail, and give up their permanent property to their creditors; it is sold at a reduced value; the trader loses half, but the creditor is only half paid.

The inheritance of birth, the earnings of a long life are at once swept away. In his old age, the thrifty merchant is left with nothing. Timid men withdraw their money from circulation: it lies still, and an idle dollar is just as useless as an idle spindle, or an idle axe. Great enterprises stop. Men are thrown out of employment. Hunger looks through the windows of a thousand homes, making ugly mouths at wives and babes.

We take great pains to prevent this evil. We try legally to fix the value of this paper money we have created, and threaten to punish every man who loans it at more than six per cent. We might as well say that water should not run down hill. We have tried to make that money which is no money, which represents no labor done, and we cannot escape from the consequences of our first false principle. We wonder that specie does not stay in the land; it is because we think paper money is just as good, and France and England do not. It rains gold, and we hold out our dish bottom upwards—of course it is empty. We complain that there is a lack of specie in our country. In the last twelve months we have exported more than sixty-nine millions of gold from this very land.

Other causes had their influences, but the main trouble, Mr. Parker said, as it seemed to him, came from this—*that we trusted in paper money.* The immediate consequence of this state of things is very painful. Some men lose their estates; a few great properties are scattered at once; many little competences come to nothing. Sometimes this happens to the best men in the country—men with liberal ideas, with habits of generosity. You all know what has recently befallen one of the most honorable, generous and Chrstian men in this town, who, as a thriving merchant said, has done more for the rising generation of Boston than any ten churches that could be named. You all deplore the misfortune of this noble philanthropist. Now and then a chance shot strikes a coward in his tent, but commonly it is the brave soldiers who get shot in battle. There is a "forlorn hope" in the battle of productive industry not less than the battle of war, and he (Mr. P.) looked on the honest merchant who turned out bankrupt, as he looked on the wounded soldier, covered all over with honorable scars, got in front, manfully confronting the foe. He has suffered, but it was in the cause of God and his country. Just now, we are in a Balaklava battle, and somebody has blundered. Let us do honor to the "six hundred," remembering how they " ode onward," meaning right.

In conclusion, Mr. Parker set forth the duties devolving upon honorable and Cnristian men, in this time of trouble and distress. He counseled forbearance towards solvent debtors as long as possible; the payment of small debts to tradesmen and artisans; the avoidance of all waste of articles of food or clothing, for we had a hard Winter before us, and should want all we have got. Yet he did not think it manly or Christian to make large retrenchments in these times, when a man could afford his previous expenditures, for by so doing, he simply shifted the burden to another man's back. Charity should be remembered, for he thought much of that would be needed before the Winter was half through. They should be humanly generous to such as fall through mistake, humanly just against defrauders, swindlers, cheats, of whatever name; charitable to the follies of the weak, the errors of the wise, but stern against the culprit's meditated wickedness and concealed crime.

The remoter duties were to reform the whole monetary system, make gold and silver the medium of business, and depart from the habit of buying and selling on credit to so great an extent. When the potato rots in the ground, it tells us it is not fit to be a nation's bread. It is the voice of God crying out of the ground, "Beware, beware!" Cholera, yellow fever, typhoid, the plague, leprosy, they also have a warning, telling us what will follow if we violate the conditions of life and health. They also, though our brother's blood, are God's voice, crying, "Beware! beware!" The spot whereon you stand is unholy ground. Make clean your cities, breathe pure air; turn ye, for why will ye die." And when a commercial distress like this occurs in a nation, full of plenty, and wealth, and industry, and wisdom, surely it tells us that we have made a mistake; that the experiment does not succeed; that paper money is a tool that does not work well, that extravagant expenditure, waste, the importation of luxuries, dishonesty in trade, are not wise.

Besides, have we not made a mistake which lies deeper, nearer, likewise, to the business of the pulpit? Have we not thought a little too much of property, fine houses, gaudy steamboats, New-York hotels, costly silks? It is not worth while to hold the raiment above the body, and the meat more than the soul which should consume it. The millionaire is not the highest product of human civilization. A rich man, a rich city, does not necessarily possess all the Christian virtues. "Money answereth all things," says the Bible proverb; but it cannot answer for honesty, it will never do for virtue, it cannot take the place of confidence in Thy higher law, thou Father of earth and heaven! Is our trade conducted on fair, just principles? Does the Golden Rule lie on the merchant's desk, measuring out between man and man the rule of the market? Have we not forgotten God's higher law? Certainly, we over-rate wealth to-day, just as our fathers thought too much of fighting. The great end of business is not the accumulation of property, but the formation of character. "He heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them," says the Psalmist; but great virtues, prudence, wisdom, justice, benevolence, piety, these may be gathered from your trade; they are not uncertain riches, but imperishable, undefiled, and which fade not away.

"In the day of adversity consider." America will learn her lesson from this commercial distress, this scarcity of money, lack of work, temporary hunger, transient fear. Let us be thankful that our tencher comes with such a mild face. If we do not learn by this, then the lesson is to be taught us, not only with mercantile failure, but likewise with the thunder of cannon. When God spoke to England through the jingling dollars, she did not heed him; but she hears when he speaks through the Crimean cannon, and 150,000,000 of men in rebellion on the other side of the world.

But we will learn, and then shall the light break forth out of the darkness, and the solid blessings of prosperity shall attend a thoughtful, industrious, forecasting people, who remember the inevitable law of justice which God has written on every metallic dollar, on every paper promise to pay, as he has written it on these fair flowers of the field. Then, not putting our trust in uncertain riches, we shall count it the great end of human life so to do the duties of time as to secure the rewards of eternity; and for each of us there shall be a treasure "imperishable, undefiled and which fadeth not away."

A Case of Misfortune.—A correspondent sends us the following account of a case illustrating the proverb that misfortunes never come single:

A French lady, named Mme. De Lunel, having lost all her property, consisting of a house and lands, and a store of dry goods in the neighborhood of Lyons, by the inundations of the River Rhone, came to this country with her husband and an infant child, leaving two little daughters to the care of an aged female relation in France. Her husband, being unable to speak our language and to procure any honorable occupation in this country, became quite despondent, and finally died, broken-hearted, some months since. To complete the mass of her misfortunes, Mme. De Lunel received, by the last steamer, the news of the death of the person who had taken under her care the two little girls; and she is now striving to raise sufficient funds to pay for their passage to this city, where she intends to put them in some respectable trade.

A Tennessee paper records the manufacture of a wine expressed from the juice of the tomato. Its ingredients are the pure juice of the tomato and sugar, and it much resembles champagne.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 6.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

There were plenty of black eyes and bound-up heads in Court awaiting retribution. In the prisoner's box there was a pretty fair representation of the lowest class of thieves and pickpockets. Most of the cases were disposed of with the usual celerity, but in one or two Counsel were permitted to take up as much time as all other cases put together occupied. There were 45 prison cases and 22 bail cases on the calendar.

Ann Bryan was accused by Catherine Kemble with stealing five dresses from her. She was an old offender. The charge was fully substantiated. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this charge? (no answer.) What do you say? Nothing at all. I suppose you get so accustomed to those things that you consider it nothing to steal by this time. We find you guilty of this offence and sentence you for the full term,—6 months in the Penitentiary. This is the sixth time that woman has been before this Court on a similar charge.

James Gilbert took a fancy to Thomas Laughlin's looking-glass and attempted to appropriate it to his own reflection. Sept. 10, he was caught going off with it and taken to the Station-house. *Judge Wood*—Were you drunk? (To Judge Osborn)—Perhaps he was drunk when he did it. *Judge Osborn*—I don't see how a drunken man could carry a looking-glass,—the last thing in the world that I should think of. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Patrick Quinn, a boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing some silver coins, the property of John Elder, on Oct. 1.

Thomas Cargill was arraigned on the complaint of John Finkes. Finkes said Cargill kicked up a row in his porter-house, struck him and kicked his wife in the stomach, Oct. 4. *Judge Wood*—What have you got to say to this accusation, Cargill? *Prisoner*—I was struck first before I struck, Sir. It was in a porter-house. *Judge Wood*—What did you go in there for? *Prisoner*—To get a drink. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, he's got the tremors now. A couple of months will do him good. I guess, Cargill, we'll sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

James Kirm was brought to the bar upon a charge of stealing a pair of boots from Frederick Dichmer, Oct. 4. It was not proved that he had committed the larceny. *Judge Osborn*—Kirm, we have no doubt at all but that you're guilty of this charge, but the evidence is not sufficient to convict you, so we discharge you. You can go. The Judge was not compelled to repeat the last sentence.

George Francis and Owen McGowley, both boys, were charged with stealing some socks, pocket-handkerchiefs, and other similar articles, all worth $3, the property of Timothy Smith. The larceny was committed Sept. 30. They were remanded until Saturday, to give Mr. Beale, the agent of the State Prison Discipline Society, an opportunity to make inquiries concerning their character and circumstances. Their counsel offered to put in affidavits of good character in the meantime.

George W. Royal (colored) was next brought to the bar. Alfred H. Thorn took the witness-stand to testify that the prisoner stole a quantity of clothing from him, Sept. 26. It was the second charge, Mr. Thorn said, which he had preferred against Royal. He had procured the complaint to be dismissed upon Royal's promising to behave himself, but now that he had committed a second offence he wanted him punished. "It serves you right," said Judge Osborn, "for letting off a nigger with such a head as that." The Judge asked Thorn what he committed the crime for. His story was that Thorn had given him the clothes to wait at table in. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

William Sutz was complained of by Mary Elizabeth Miller, aged 14, who asserted that he committed an indecent assault upon her, May 9, and at divers other times. The lawyers for both parties were Germans, and each supported the cause of his client in broken English. They became much excited about a point which arose between them, and their Germano-English altercation excited some merriment. Counsel for the defendant said a proposition had been made by the other side to settle the case upon the payment of the counsel fee, $5. This assertion counsel for the complainant strenuously denied. He said it was false "from de head to de bottom." "This case," said Judge Osborn, interrupting them, "does not need any summing up. We find him guilty, and remand him till Thursday." Judge Wood said counsel for the prisoner might in the meantime offer proof concerning the offer to settle.

John Roberts picked Catherine Keiser's pocket, on board of a ferry-boat, Oct. 4, and stole a porte-monnaie, containing $1, from her. He pleaded guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Roberts, you have saved the time of the Court in pleading guilty to this charge, and, therefore, we give you the lowest term that we give in such cases. Six months in the Penitentiary. The prisoner looked blank. *Judge Osborn* (aside)—He thought the sugar was coming, didn't he?

Henry Jones stole some liquor from George H. Hanschild, Oct. 1, and was sentenced to the City Prison for 10 days. Mr. Beale pleaded for a commutation of the sentence. "Well," said Judge Wood, "on account of the interposition of Mr. Beale we suspend sentence. You ought to be punished for being drunk.

George C. Howe and George Fay were sent to the City Prison for 3 months, for stealing (Sept. 2) a gold chain, value $20, the property of John L. Ferguson.

Andrew Geary had committed an assault and battery upon Officer Henry M. Hyatt, of the Twentieth Ward Police, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer. There was a disturbance in Geary's house, and an officer was sent for; Hyatt went, and as soon as he entered the prisoner seized him by the throat, and he was compelled to club him to make him release his grasp. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $20.

Franklin Hopper *alias* Benjamin Hopper embezzled, at different times, sundry small sums from his employer, Walter J. Starr. He pleaded guilty, and at Mr. Starr's request sentence was suspended, his friends promising to send him to sea. "But," said the complainant, "if they don't do it I'll enter a fresh complaint." "You can have him sentenced on this charge," said Judge Wood.

Thomas Kerr was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Margaret McCabe, Oct. 3. "Please, Sir," said the complainant, "he won't do it again, and I hope you will let him off this time." "Well," said Judge Osborn, "we may as well let him go."

James Johnson was another of the light-fingered gentry. He stole some bank-bills and silver coins, $2 altogether, from a drawer behind the counter of Conrad Hoelbish, Oct. 2. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you, Johnson? *Prisoner*—I'm nineteen, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—He is too old for the House of Refuge, shall we give him the full rope, Judge? *Judge Wood*—Yes. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months, as we do in all such cases of till-tapping, or whatever you call it.

Michael Walsh, with John Hays and several others, assaulted Officer Thomas Walsh, of the Fourth District Police, Sept. 13. Michael was the only one arrested. The officer said he was of no service to his mother; and wanted him punished. Counsel pleaded for his discharge. *Counsel*—Hasn't he been a better boy recently, than he used to be? *Officer*—Why, since this complaint was made I hav'n't seen him at all. *Judge Osborn*—This officer is constantly interfered with down there. It was finally concluded to suspend sentence, but the Judge admonished the prisoner not to be brought before the bar again.

Michael Matthews went into a store in which John F. Baker was a clerk, Sept. 29, and offered a broken bank-bill, and when Baker refused to take it, the prisoner fell to beating him. *Judge Osborn*—Let him go back until Saturday; we'll sentence him then. The prisoner was remanded.

Patrick Betts, charged with an assault and battery upon Mary Ann Irvin, Oct. 4, was remanded.

Catharine Duffy stole $5 worth of feather beds, the property of Mary Emery, Oct. 2. The complainant did not want to press the charge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll find her guilty and suspend sentence at the request of the complainant.

Patrick Davis assaulted and beat James Fitzherbert, Oct. 2. The complainant said he had been talking with some police officers, and Davis followed him when he left them, and attacked him; threw him down and attempted to steal his watch. An officer came up in the nick of time and took Patrick into custody. *Judge Osborn*—How many times have you been on the Island? *Prisoner*—Only once, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You're an old bird. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Daniel Doyle was tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by his wife, Mary. She said he pawned some of her clothes, got liquor with the money and then came home and beat her, Oct. 1. He was in the habit of beating her; she could get along much better without him; he had been on Blackwell's Island before. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The complaint in the case of John McAllister stated that he beat his wife Mary shamefully Oct. 2. The witness's name was called, but she was not forthcoming. *Judge Osborn*—(to the Clerk)—Make one effort more to get her here. For these fellows who beat their wives the milk of human kindness in my bosom is all dried up.

Thomas McKinley, charged with an assault and battery, committed upon James Farley, Oct. 4, was discharged upon the complainant's request.

Daniel Fee gave $3 to Delia Sterkin, a prostitute, in Elm-street, on the night of Oct. 2, upon the understanding that she should render him a *quid pro quo*, but when she got the money she ran away, and he had her arrested and preferred a charge of petit larceny against her. *Judge Osborn* (to the complainant)—Did you give her the money? *Complainant*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—What for? [No answer.] The Judge stated what he believed to be his reason for giving it, and told the prisoner that she might go.

Alexander Roberts, Joseph Keeler, John Klem, Adam Sulfiesch and Samuel Gerritts, were arraigned on the complaint of John McDermott, who appeared with his head all bound up to testify that Keeler, who was foreman of a lithographing establishment in which they all worked, ordered him (the witness) to leave it, Sept. 28, and when he refused fell upon him and beat him. He (witness) knocked him down whereupon the other prisoner fell upon him and beat him. Roberts, he said, struck him with a stick. This case occupied a great deal of time, many witnesses were examined, counsel summed up, and they were all discharged except Roberts, who was remanded till Saturday.

John Hays committed an assault and battery upon Thomas Mahony, Sept. 27, in Roosevelt-street, struck him without provocation and kicked him in the face. He was fined $20 for it.

Thomas McCarty committed an assault and battery upon Officer John Anderson, of the First Precinct Police, Sept. 28. The officer wanted the Judges to let him off with a light fine. He was fined $10. His wife came forward and said: "I'll pay it; there, (putting down the money) that's the wrongest $10 I ever paid in me life." She went off in high dudgeon, her lord and master following her.

William Nolan was acquitted upon a charge of an assault and battery on Rosanna McManus. Both parties had troops of friends with them, and as soon as they got outside the door they had another slight fracas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Again yesterday there was no Grand Jury. There never is a Grand Jury on the first day of term, but very seldom is there any delinquency on the second day. There was however, yesterday, and charitable people said the Sheriff was to blame, for not issuing the summons necessary to collect the requisite number of our "first citizens" together. Whatever the reason may be, public business in the first Criminal Court of the City is delayed half a week in consequence.

William Gehrig yesterday pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree. He was charged with murder, in shooting his partner Louis Gumpel, at the lager-bier saloon No. 259 William-street on the 18th July. He was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Peter Van Cisco was next tried for violating the pilot law, in piloting two British vessels, named the *Humming Bird* and the *George* through Hurl Gate, contrary to the Act of Congress. The Jury found him guilty, but his counsel asked time to file a bill of exceptions, so no sentence was passed.

John Anderson, aged 16 years, was placed on trial, for highway robbery, but the Court adjourned before the case was concluded.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Before Judge Daly.—Part I.*—Nos. 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1327. *Part II.*—Nos. 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515.

Superior Court.—Nos. 124, 38, 129, 133, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 160, 164, 165, 167, 168, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183.

Judge at Chambers every day during vacation.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Calendar, Oct. 7.—*Part I.*—Nos. 27, 57, 68, 31, 8, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122. *Part II.*—Nos. 1500, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Thursday, Oct. 8.—The whole Calendar will be called, but if any cause be found ready, the call will be suspended until such cause be finished, when the Calendar will be resumed. Causes may be set down for any day in term, on filing with the Clerk, at any time, written consent.

Horrible Tragedy on the Spanish-American Coast—Destruction of a British Vessel and Murder of the Crew.

From the Kingston, Jamaica, Dispatch, Aug. 24.

The schooner *Endeavour* left Kingston Tuesday, June 16, having cleared out for Maracaibo. A few days after she experienced very severe weather, carrying away her jibstay and topsail. She was forced to put into the port of Anse d'Harnault, on the south west coast of Haiti. She remained there and repaired, and sailed two days after for her destination. The weather was again boisterous, and the schooner having again carried away some sails she put into La Vela on the Main, where her injuries were repaired.

Capt. Anthony Durant had three Indians on board, whom he had brought to Jamaica with him on his last return from the Main, and every attention was shown them by the captain. The vessel arrived off the Indian coast on the evening of the 8th July, and came to anchor at Bay Honna, to which place the Indians on board belonged. The Indians were immediately landed, and about seven o'clock the next morning a boat loaded with Indians, to the number of 15, boarded the schooner and lined the gangway. The captain, not imagining any danger from their presence, was wholly unprepared for an attack, and was speaking near by to one of the seamen, when suddenly some seven of the Indians simultaneously drew their knives (which were hid in their girdles) and commenced to assassinate the captain; they inflicted numerous stabs all over his body, which soon brought him to the deck in a senseless state, the blood coursing along his body in a profuse manner. He made several ineffectual attempts at resistance. The cook, who was in the galley preparing breakfast, was also attacked by them and killed, with scarcely any chance of resistance. Meanwhile, the mate, Mr. Maduro, was personally engaged with two of the Indians, who dealt him a severe blow over the head, but with an almost unexampled degree of strength, he held each by the throat with his hands, and bringing himself on his knees, he throttled them in such a manner as when he let go his hold they staggered. The panic on board among the seamen was intense, and no one being prepared for such an encounter, the confusion and horror which prevailed at the time may better be imagined than described.

A white sailor, seeing the helpless state of the crew, immediately jumped overboard, and they took to the boat which was alongside. Another yonng man, named Lewis Lacoste, of this city, who had been taking a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, was the third person who left the vessel. He jumped overboard, and not being able to swim, sank, and rose no more. Another seaman from the vessel succeeded in getting into the boat. The mate, after wrestling with the two Indians, and seeing no other chance for his life, made one desperate leap from the ship, and was soon in the boat. He cut the painter which held the Indian's boat alongside the vessel, and the four parties took to work with the paddles. The *Endeavor's* boat was ashore with three of the hands in her; and these, perceiving what was going on, shoved off, and met the Indian boat (a whaling boat belonging to the Brig *Radiant*, stranded some time ago off the same coast, which contained the four who had left the ship) and joined her—sending the *Endeavor's* boat adrift. Meanwhile, the steward, who was in the hold of the vessel when this sanguineous proceeding commenced, was set upon by these bloodthirsty assassins, and soon fell a corpse, from the thrusts of the Indian knives. The Indians sacked the vessel and plundered all the stores and provisions; and, as was subsequently ascertained, ran the vessel ashore.

The boat with the seven souls which survived this sad tragedy, after pulling against the wind some sixty miles, fell in with some vessels and got refreshed, and, some canvas having been provided them, they set sail the next morning, and reached Rio de la Hacha in safety, where they communicated with the Consul. They remained there for fully three weeks, and took passage for Santa Martha, thence to Carthagena, and from that place they went on to St. Thomas, and arrived at Kingston on Sunday in the Royal mail steamship *Conway*.

Captain Durant was a trader to the Spanish Main for upwards of thirty years, and had endeared himself to many of the natives. He failed on this melancholy occasion to observe the necessary precaution of not allowing more than a certain number to come on board at one time, and this fatal error on his part has led to the sacrifice both of valuable lives and of property to some amount. The captain, however, was too confident of the good feeling of the natives towards him, so much so that he forgot to arm himself to repel their attack. The steward was a native of this city and the cook a Frenchman.

The Paris Mission.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 26.

It is understood that Mr. Slidell will not go to Paris. His family are known to greatly desire it, and there is surely no family that could more creditably represent us at any Court; but Mr. Slidell holds a position in the Americen Senate and before the country which he will not abandon through any temptation. And yet Mr. Gayarre, whose high fitness no one denies, will not receive the appointment. It is intimated that, in view of the attitude in which Mr. Gayarre stands, or has stood, in relation to Mr. Slidell, the influence of the latter cannot be in his favor; and it would not be politic, nor perhaps just, to disregard the wishes of the distinguished Senator in making a selection from that State.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Later from Florida.—We have dates from Tampa to the 12th inst. An unfortunate affray transpired at Fort Myers on the 6th inst. It appears there was a misunderstanding between a few regular soldiers and volunteers, which led to blows. During the scuffle which ensued, Sergeant Thomas P. Monroe, of the regular army, was shot by Lieutenant Marsh, of Captain McLeod's company of Mounted Volunteers, with a Colt's pistol. The sergeant survived but twenty-four of the occurrence. Marsh is now in confinement. An order has been received, by Colonel Loomis, to dispatch the 4th Artillery, now in Florida, to Fort Leavenworth, K. T. In compliance, the followiug movements will be made: One company Mounted Volunteers will be stationed at Fort Jupiter. The Colonel commanding the First District will cause all the companies of the 4th Artillery under his orders to rendezvous at Fort Brooke as early as practicable. First Lieut. O. F. Solomon will remain on duty at Mellonville. Major W. W. Morris, with his command, is ordered to return to Fort Myers. Col. Rogers will designate companies to occupy Forts Centre and Denaud. The chief quartermaster will appoint agents to take charge of all public property at Forts Meade and Kissimmee. Tommy, the Indian warrior recently captured by Capt. J. E. Mickler, died on the 5th instant at Egmont Key.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in slack request at drooping rates. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 12@$7 25 per 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of the trade is quite depressed, factors evincing much eagerness to sell, while the demand is restricted to the immediate requirements of Western and local buyers. The available supply is moderate, yet this circumstance is insufficient to sustain prices. The prevailing currency is as follows: Men's thick and kip boots, $1 75@$2 50; Boy's, $1 37@$1 75; Youth's, $1 00@$1 37; Men's thick and kip brogans, 90c.@$1 35; Boy's 80c.@$1 00; Youths, 50c.@70c.; Women's calf, kip and split boots, 85@$1 05; Misses', 70c.@90c.; Children's, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern gaiters 90c.@$1 10; Ladies' city-made gaiters, $1 20@$1 50; Misses', 70c.@85c.; Childrens', 45c.@55c.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c. cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ⅌ ℔. Mr. Scott, broker, says: "The market for Rio Coffee, since the 29th ult., has been very inactive, the trade buying only to supply immediate wants. We retain former quotations, but they are for the most part nominal. An auction sale of 5,800 bags Rio, per *Clara Haxall*, is announced for 8th inst." Stock of all kinds in first hands, 109,055 packages, including 82,027 bags Rio, 9,850 mats Java, 200 bags Government Java, 700 bags Ceylon, 12,308 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Laguayra, and 2,970 bags Bahia.

COTTON—Is quite depressed, and nominal in value.

FISH—The market is inactive, and prices are languid for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western opened briskly and buoyantly at improved prices, but closed heavily and languidly, buyers generally refusing to pay more than our lowest figures; sales, 11,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 50@4 60
Extra State	4 75@4 95
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 50@4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75@4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@6 50
Extra Ohio	4 90@6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@7 75
Extra Missouri	5 50@7 50

Canadian is in demand at firmer rates; sales, 630 bbls., Superfine to extra, at $4 55@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour is gradually improving. Sales, 1,200 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $4@$5 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather less freely offered, and is less sought after. Prices of most kinds lean in favor of buyers. Sales: 38,000 bushels,—including inferior White Western at $1 10@$1 15; fair Red do. at $1 10; fair to prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 35; good to prime Red do. at $1 17@$1 23; and unsound Southern at 75c.@$1 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales: 11,000 bushels at 70c. for mixed Western, and 73c. for Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. The amount of Breadstuffs known as being on the way from the upper lakes, for Oswego, includes 224,246 bushels of Wheat, and 54,000 bushels of Corn. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in request at former prices; 45c.@47c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—With a reduced stock, rather light receipts, and a good inquiry, prices favor factors. The range is very wide. The bulk of the week's sales have been effected at from 50c. to 75c. for bale, and 75c.@$1 for loose, ⅌ 100 ℔s. The extreme closing prices are: 45c.@75c. for bale, and 70c.@$1 06¼ for loose, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Salt Hay is scarce. Farmers are not sending in much of it. It is worth from 45c.@62½c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw is also in limited supply. It is moderately inquired for at from $3 50@$4 for bundled, ⅌ 100 sheaves, and 55c.@87½c. for loose, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet and languid. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c., ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Dull and heavy. Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $28@$28 50 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 05 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 45c.@55c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet and depressed. Spirits Turpentine can be had at 41c.@42c., cash, ⅌ gallon; yet it is in slack demand.

OILS—Are lightly dealt in at drooping rates. Crude Whale, 70c.@72c.; do. Sperm, $1 30; Linseed, 70c.@72c.; and Lard Oil, $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather better request at, however, easier prices. Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for Mess, and $17 75@$18 for prime ⅌ bbl. At the close, our lowest figures were most that could be obtained from buyers Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10¾c.@11c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 140 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 85 bbls., at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@$16 25 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Continues in slack demand at our quotations—$4@$5 for inferior to prime ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are briskly inquired for; prices, however, show no important change. Sales: 1,400 hhds., Cuba, &c., in lots, at 4½c.@5c. cash, in bond, for export; and 6⅛c.@8½c. free.

TALLOW—Sales: 10,000 ℔s. prime, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Transactions are partially suspended, and prices are quite nominal; sales since Friday: 21 hhds. Ky., at 15c.@16⅛c., and 44 bbls. Havana at 37½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,150 bbls. Ohio and Prison, mainly at 20c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important alteration. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ ℔.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 6d.@7d. ⅌ bush. Resin, 2s. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT
ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER
THEY WILL COMMENCE THE ISSUE OF THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

They will aim to furnish the reading public a new source of amusement and instruction, and to give to authors a new and independent vehicle of thought.

The current literature and the prominent questions of the day will receive due attention; while, at the same time, no pains will be spared to present an attractive miscellany of tales, sketches and poetry, from the best writers.

Among other contributors, they are permitted to name the following, from whom articles may be expected:

Wm. H. Prescott,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,
Wm. C. Bryant,
Henry W. Longfellow,
Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D.,
Nath'l. Hawthorne,
John G. Whittier,
Oliver Wendall Holmes,
James R. Lowell,
J. Lothrop Motley,
Geo. Wm. Curtis,
Herman Melville,
Prof. C. C. Felton,
Prof. F. J. Child,
E. P. Whipple,
J. T. Trowbridge,
Author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc.,
C. W. Philleo,
Author of "Twice Married,"
Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe,
Mrs. Gaskell,
Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," "North and South," etc.,
Mrs. L. Maria Child,
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. Pike,
Author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc.,
Miss Rose Terry,
Wilkie Collins,
Author of "The Dead Secret," etc.,
G. Ruffini,
Author of "Doctor Antonio," etc.,
Shirley Brooks,
Author of "Aspen Court," etc.,
E. M. Whitty,
Author of "Political Portraits," etc.,
James Hannay,
Author of "Singleton Fontenoy,"
C. F. Briggs,
Thos. W. Parsons.
Edmund Quincy,
Author of "Wensley,"

The attention of authors is respectfully invited to this advertisement. All articles received will be carefully examined, and if accepted will be liberally paid for.

The publishers will aim to have each number ready in time for distribution and sale in the more remote parts of the country, on or before the first day of the month for which it is intended.

Retail price, 25 cents each number.

A liberal discount made to clubs, or to those who buy to sell again.

The attention of booksellers, periodical dealers, newsmen and book agents, is requested, and their orders respectfully solicited.

JUST PUBLISHED.

JEANNETTE, THE HEROINE OF THE PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Her Life, Loves and Lunacy. A Poem with Three Portraits. By Esculapius Non Vinctus. Synopsis of Argument: "The poet declareth his heroine to have been born on the Providence Plantations; also compareth Jeannette with her sisters. The poet chargeth the old U. S. Bank with speculating in Southern cotton at Liverpool. The poet also describeth the heroine's preëminence at the 'best hotel;' her being fascinated by Mr. Fable, the railroad contractor; the incantation. The poet invoketh the ladies to a strict observance with regard to hair pins, and in illustration didactical, relateth an incident, showing the incompatibility of mineral waters with champagne at Saratoga Springs. Ruth creepeth in at the feet of Boaz. The poet weaveth the 'o'er true tale' of 'our man John' at Newport. The fate of Lady Nannie. Again the Heroine. Academy of Music. U. S. Senator, etc., etc." Octavo, neatly bound, with three exact portraits of the heroine. Published by E. N. VAN TASSELL, No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York. Mailed free, price $1. Usual discount to the trade.—E. N. V.

"The course of true love never did run smooth."
THIS DAY PUBLISHED, BY TICKNOR & FIELD,
TWO NEW STORIES,
By the author of "Peg Woffington," "Christie Johnstone," &c.
Price, 25 cents.
Also, Part III. of WHITE LIES, by Charles Reade.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, NO. 10 OF THE
SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.

Contents—Judges by Universal Suffrage—Judge Denio—Hard Times—The Punishment of Crime—The Indian Mutiny—The *Athenæum* on Alexander Smith, and *Punch* on the *Athenæum*—The Opera Season—A Tale of the Assizes—The Banking-House, a Tale for the Times, &c., &c. Sold by all news agents. Price five cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as a first-class laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as first-class cook, and to general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, for general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer Has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF SEVERAL years' experience in this City, wishes an engagement in a family. She also understands boys' clothing. Many if her patrons would gladly recommend her. Address E. GAIL, Union-square, Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has traveled in the States and Canada, in the hardware trade, and competent to keep books, or make himself generally useful. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A THOROUGHLY competent, Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has the best of references. Also, for a very superior young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has been 6 years in her last place. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Employers in want of domestics of all kinds would be pleased with those now waiting for situations. We have but few, but they are of a superior class, and we hope our endeavors to supply domestics of really reliable character will merit a continuance of our present distinguished patronage. N. B.—Girls with over one year's good reference registered free of charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook in a private family; would assist in the washing and ironing; would have no objections to the country, or would go South; good City reference. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City references given. Also, one to do chamberwork and sewing, or no objections to take care of children; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—MRS. MANNING BEGS TO INFORM her patrons and ladies generally requiring efficient and reliable servants, that there are now on the register at her advertising agency No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., a large number of Scotch, English, German, French and Swiss, in the capacity of cooks, housemaids, laundresses, waiters, seamstresses, several Protestants and Catholic girls for housework, all furnishing unquestionable references. Mrs. M. positively registering none but perfectly reliable persons, she trusts that the attention and satisfaction she has given her employers for the last eight years will entitle her to a continuance of their favor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced English nurse and seamstress; an experienced and most respectable American woman for the same capacity; they are also first-class chambermaids and most experienced with children: are perfect family seamstresses, and steady, reliable persons, who really know how to fill and appreciate good situations also. Situations wanted for several excellent cooks, nurses, waiters, girls, and children's nurses of all ages, accustomed to serve in our first families. Ladies in want of superior domestics, Protestant and Catholic, will find many now waiting at this establishment, which still maintains its supremacy for first-class servants and most distinguished patronage. MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent Scotch Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; particularly neat about her work and in her habits, humble and willing to please. Also, by an exceedingly smart girl, as nurse and seamstress, particularly fond of children; any lady needing reliable help will not be disappointed. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTAbility, with superior references, wishes to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress; is more desirous of a good home than high wages, and is worthy of a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st. No charge to employers in want of such servants. Also several well-recommended girls for housework, at $5 a month, and young girls at $3 and $4.

WANTED—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A situation for a Protestant nurse of much experience, who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required to save trouble; none but a first-class family need apply; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN Protestants to do general housework; 3 English Protestants to do general housework and chambermaid; 1 English Protestant girl to go South as ladies' maid; 81 girls from all nations with excellent recommendations can be found at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. N. B.—Male help can be obtained free of charge at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can bake bread and biscuit; would do the housework of a small private family; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 Hudson-place, 34th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children and sew; she perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing. Are both willing to be useful as they can be. Good City reference. Call or address at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d-floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situation; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived nearly two years. Call at No. 231 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress. Is a good dress-maker, and can make boys' clothes; would like to get a place for the winter, where she can have a home. Call, or address by note, E. ESMEY, No. 93 Goerck-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 9th-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, and can cut and fit dresses, or is willing to do the chamberwork, or the fine washing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 152 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or dozen; also, mangling and window curtains done at moderate prices. Call at No. 107 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a respectable private family as chambermaid or laundress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 27 East 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of work. Has the best of reference from her last place where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 55 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Good city references given. Inquire at No. 224 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman, fully experienced in soups, pastry, jellies, blancmanges, poultry, wild fowls, &c., will assist with washing and ironing, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 380 6th-av., near 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman who has had many years' experience in the care of children. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and baker. She is well experienced, and understands her business perfectly. Best of City references. Inquire at No. 271 West 19th-st., near 9th-av. her present place, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; wishes to go the Hudson River route. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged; call at No. 124 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who has lived four years in her last situation, an engagement in some respectable family, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would wait on grown children. Apply at No. 89 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LAUNDRESS, OR laundress and chambermaid, by a respectable person, who is fully competent, and can give good City references. Call at or address No. 145 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch and colored servants, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiters and infants' nurses. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, with the best of City reference. Apply in the store No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children; is fully competent. Call at 317 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES a situation; can take the entire charge of children. Apply at No. 99 Second-place, Brooklyn, where she is living, and can furnish the best of references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children. Apply for two days at No. 262 15th-st. Good references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 141 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended girl for general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children, and do plain sewing. Call at No. 263 1st-av.; 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 188 Varick-st., corner of King, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress. Has a recommendation from her last place. No. 394 Bleecker-st.

LADIES COMING FROM THE COUNTRY can be suited with the best of help, and the greatest number, at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.
Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of all varieties. Also, a girl of capability as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and waitress; is willing to do the chamberwork and washing of a private family; the cook $8 and the other $6; excellent City references; they will go a short distance in the country together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one would do general housework; is a first-rate plain cook; can make first-rate bread and biscuit; is an excellent washer and ironer;—the other, as chambermaid; is a first-rate plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can do ladies' fineries in the best style. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 219 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as a first-class waitress, as professed cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a good cutter and fitter; can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with a family; understands all family sewing; can do chamber work if required. Can give best city references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 97 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 9.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, (Protestants;) one desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going South; is a neat seamstress; can cut and fit; has a good address and pleasing disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN OUT door or in, bookkeeper or any other capacity, in an office, wareroom or manufactory, by an active, unmarried man, who is conversant with business generally, and willing to give his undivided attention to any useful occupation at a very moderate salary. Address JOSEPH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; she would do the general housework of a small private family. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress for a private family. She is a neat, quick sewer, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; a home more of an object than high wages. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH BEST of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the Old Country with gentlemen's families; is quick at the needle; fond of children; will go as lady's maid; reads and writes; wages $6; also a regular fine laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TIDY AND REspectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other up-stairs work. Also, a middle-aged German woman as cook; and a tidy young English Protestant girl to do chamber work. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as waiter in a private family. Is honest, sober and steady, is a good driver, and will make himself useful if required. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 106 East 21st-st., or address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one as a first-class laundress or chambermaid, or fine washing and ironing. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with children. The best of City references given. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a nice hand at ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 830 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand, if required. Willing to go to California, and understands taking charge of children at sea. Call at No. 4 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of taking a chambermaid's situation in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 113 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REcommended girl as meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is able to do her business and anxious to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 861 Broadway, third door above 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NICE AND RESPECTABLE American Protestant girls, situations; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, or a note addressed to E. C., No. 118 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a lady or a lady and gentleman; no objection to take care of children and make herself useful; best of City reference given. Apply to No. 221 Varick-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, in a private family, by a competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., north of 29th-st., from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or with a widower, or nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman. Is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiter; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 154 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is experienced in the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good City references; call for two days at No. 242 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SMART girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small private family; has good City reference. Address No. 281 East 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a respectable family, to do chamber work and sewing; understands the care of children. Can be seen at No. 60 Marion-st., near Prince-st., second street from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, to take charge of children, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best references given. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., or at No. 26 South 10th-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West Washington-square, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who understands her business; City reference given. Call at No 186 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 9th-st., third floor front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, 17 years of age, to learn the business. Apply to No. 227 Chrystie-st., JOHN H. SEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a Protestant man; of long experience, and has good City reference. Address,
ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES a good, quick hand, and is familiar with the practice in litigated actions, wishes to procure a situation in a lawyer's office. Speaks and writes French, Spanish and German. Address S. S. B., *Times* office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SILVER-BURNISHING ESTABlishment, a smart, active young lady, to act as forewoman. She must write a good hand, and be able to keep the account of work furnished, &c. One acquainted with the business preferred. Address, for two days, with real name and residence, GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, *Herald* office.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—AS DRY GOODS SALESMEN, THREE first-rate salesmen. Apply before 10 A. M. to
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation..............................40,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West.* Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., and the *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the same day, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring details of the telegraphic summary which appeared in our impression of yesterday. The accounts from India, which are very voluminous, present the most interesting and important feature in the news. It appears to be satisfactorily established that Gen. HAVELOCK has resumed his march upon Lucknow, and that the beleaguered garrison at that station were probably relieved by the 8th of August. We see it stated, on the authority of a Paris journal, that NENA SAHIB was not only alive, but was also approaching Lucknow at the head of 15,000 mutineres. According to the same authority, the NENA would reach Lucknow four days in advance of HAVELOCK, but as the fort was considered impregnable, and the garrison were well supplied with water and provisions, no serious fears were entertained for their safety. If NENA SAHIB should again offer battle to the advancing British, he will, in all probability, be again defeated; for the whole history of this mutiny has proved that the Sepoys, even when vastly superior in numbers, cannot stand before European soldiers. The accounts from other parts of India—to which we devote considerable space—will be found most interesting.

European polittcs, at the present time, are decidedly in abeyance. Nothing, however, could prevent Spain from undergoing one of those ministerial crises to which she is periodically subjected. On this occasion the Marquis of HAVANA was the cause of the trouble. Ministers insisted on his recall, but the Queen insisted on his retention as Captain-General of Cuba. Ministers therefore resigned; and this they did not only once, but five times. The Queen five times refused to accept their resignations, and thus matters stood at latest advices.

We have interesting news from China. At a council of war, held at Hong Kong, it was decided that Canton could be captured, but could not be retained. This, at least, is the view of military men, though the naval authorities seem to think otherwise. The rebels were advancing on Canton with the intention of attacking it, and YEH was making preparations to receive them. It is alleged that Lord ELGIN has gone to Calcutta in order to obtain some native regiments, with which he proposes to carry on the war against China.

The State Temperance Convention assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and organized with Rev. Dr. PARLE, of Oneida, as President. The attendance was rather slim—35 in all. A great portion of the time was taken up in discussing the merits of the Excise Law, which was generally denounced in unmeasured terms. It was determined not to enter into any entangling alliance with existing parties, but to urge upon the friends of Prohibition the importance of supporting those only on their respective tickets who were known to oppose the license principle.

The Georgia election for Governor and Congressmen took place on the 5th inst., and the returns received indicate the success of the Democrats over the Americans. Judge JOSEPH E. BROWN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected by eight to ten thousand majority.

The special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, called to devise means to relieve the financial pressure, was opened yesterday at 12 o'clock. No definite action was taken, the business done being merely preliminary. The Governor's Message, which we give elsewhere in full, embodies recommendations which will probably be immediately acted upon.

The General Produce Markets were heavy, yesterday. The movements in Breadstuffs were less extensive. Flour opened at advanced prices,—but closed languidly. Wheat and Corn favored buyers. Provisions continued depressed, and nearly all kinds tended downwards. Coffee was inactive at old rates. Stock in first hands 109,055 pkgs.—including 82,027 bags of Rio. An auction sale of 5,800 bags of Rio is announced for to-morrow, the 8th inst. Sugars were brisker, but not dearer. About half of yesterday's sales were to shippers. Cotton, Rice and Tobacco ruled quiet and somewhat nominal. Freights exhibited no important change.

The Democratic Convention in the Second Judicial District yesterday re-nominated JOHN W. BROWN, of Suffolk County, for Justice of the Supreme Court, long term; JOHN A. LOTT, of Kings County, received the nomination for the short term. The Brooklyn Common Council have directed the Gas Committee to advertise for proposals to supply the Western District with gas—to commence operations in 1859, at the termination of the agreement with the Brooklyn Gas Light Company.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Academy of Music last evening. Among the speakers were Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and Mr. TREMAINE, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General.

The first National Chess Congress met in this City yesterday. Hon. A. B. MEEK, of Alabama, was chosen President. The sessions of the Congress will continue some three weeks. Representatives are present from Louisiana, Minnesota, and various distant points, and the hearts of the chess-players are made glad by the advent of the most celebrated players in the country.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday at the Rotunda. Very animated discussion occupied the time of the Board upwards of three hours, upon matters of detail of no general interest.

An examination was had, yesterday, before the Board of Discipline of the Police Commissioners, of officers ANDREW WHITE, MICHAEL MCINTYRE and PHILIP HANLON, of the Brooklyn Police, charged with violating the rules of the Department. The cases presented nothing of public interest. Decision in each case was reserved.

The three rescued men from the wreck of the *Central America*, who arrived on Monday, remain still in the City, and were yesterday called upon by many of their friends. Their condition is sensibly improved. Mr. TICE, First Assistant-Engineer will, as soon as he is able, give an official report to Mr. ROBERTS, the owner of the *Central America*, of his knowledge of the shipwreck, and of the condition of the engines at the time of the disaster. He entirely exonerates Mr. ASHBY, the engineer, from all blame.

Phenomena of the Pressure.

In the palmy days of the United States Bank, commercial revulsions and monetary panics were always attributed to the "monster" in Chesnut-street, and deputations of merchants and bank officers used to go on to Philadelphia from New-York, Boston, and other cities, to entreat NICK BIDDLE to afford the needed relief to the mercantile world. He was regarded as the Great Mogul of the financial world, and was supposed to possess the power, as he doubtless did to a certain extent, of making money plenty or scarce, as suited his convenience. Philadelphia was then the central point of the financial world on this continent, and the Bank, with its branches, was able to control the destiny of the country. Even after General JACKSON had succeeded in depriving it of its charter, and it had no longer any connection with the Government, it still was supposed to exercise the same power in finances that it had done before, and BIDDLE was still regarded as a kind of Pontiff in the commercial world. In the great panic of 1837 to which the present pressure has been most absurdly likened, a deputation of our merchants was sent on to Philadelphia to beseech Mr. BIDDLE to come here and afford some consolation to our suffering merchants by letting the light of his countenance shine upon the darkness of Wall-street. He came accordingly, and no monarch was ever more graciously received by his submissive and admiring subjects than was the financial potentate by our business men, and there are doubtless many now who feel the force of the present pressure, who were then among the crowd that gathered around the Chesnut-street Gamaliel and derived comfort and consolation from his promises of succor and support. But a little time after and BIDDLE, Bank and all, were involved in one common smash. With the fall of the United States Bank fell also the financial supremacy of Philadelphia, and New-York became, by the natural order of affairs, the financial centre of the American Continent; but it is a centre without a point, an Empire without an Emperor. There is no NICK BIDDLE now to whose power and wisdom the people can appeal. Instead of a manager they have a system, and it is only by understanding, sustaining and trusting in this that they can sustain themselves. The present flurry, for serious as the financial pressure has been, we cannot regard it as anything more, while it tests this system, will also make it more widely known to the country, and, as it is adopted elsewhere, will insure us against the recurrence of what has been deemed an inevitable commercial revulsion about once in twenty years. This City is now regarded as the financial regulator of the whole country. Before Boston could determine whether to suspend specie payments or not she waited first to know what New-York would do; and Philadelphia is now convinced that if she had acted with the same prudent caution she might have saved herself from the commercial disgrace which she has brought upon herself.

There are several marked phenomena attending the present crisis in money affairs, which have never been witnessed in any previous commercial revulsion, and one of the most remarkable of them is that the revulsion has come when the entire country is in a condition of unwonted prosperity, when the great staples of the country are more abundant than they were ever before, and when the whole nation has been literally flooded with gold. The great panic of 1837, which extended over nearly five years, could easily have been foreseen, or at least accounted for by the merest tyro in political economy; the breaking up of a long-established banking system, and speculations in fictitious land projects, the "great fire," and a succession of short crops, produced the great mercantile disaster of that period. Since then we have enjoyed a succession of prosperous years, and the only disturbing causes have been the discovery of the California gold mines and the growth of our railroad system. But these are elements of prosperity, and not of ruin. Our railroads have cost us something more than $700,000,000 which has been expended during the past fifteen years, and a considerable portion of which has been contributed from abroad, and not been repaid. It is about the amount that England spent in two years in her Crimean war, for which she received not a shilling in return, while our Railroads have more than paid for themselves by developing the resources of the country. Monetary panics have heretofore been universal in their influence, but we now find certain classes of merchants who do not appear to have been touched by the panic. In the list of reported failures, we do not find the names of any grocers; yet they form a most important class of our business men, and their transactions are to very heavy amounts. One of the assigned causes of the superior stability of the grocers is that they give shorter credits than other jobbers, but the real cause probably is that the commerce in articles which come under the head of groceries is limited to the actual wants of customers, while in dry goods and other articles of luxury there is no limit to consumption.

The present panic is mainly the result of a timidity of feeling which would long since have worn itself away, and given place to a more confident tone in the stability of our commercial institutions, but for the two accidents of the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company and the loss of the *Central America*. But the ill effects of these untoward events are beginning to disappear, and it cannot be long before a healthy tone will be restored to the public mind, and the wheels of commerce will begin to revolve again with their accustomed regularity of movement.

The Panic in Philadelphia.

Dr. PALEY made an enemy for life of King GEORGE III. by likening the monarchical constitution of government among men to the spectacle of a flock of pigeons, engaged in piling up a great superfluous heap of grain before two or three, the weakest and most worthless of their number. The illustration was so apt to its original application that it cost its clever author a mitre, and gained him a wider renown, perhaps, than all his sermons would ever have won for him. But if the Archdeacon of Carlisle were now living, and were asked to symbolize the actual operation of Democratic institutions in certain somewhat important sections of this country, what better thing could he do than point us again to his pigeons?

The picture which paints the intrinsic qualities of the one system perfectly represents the adventitious abuses of the other. We, free and independent citizens that we are, are no better than a community of pigeons. And the pets for whom we pile up our store are just about as weak and worthless as if they had pipped the shell in a royal or imperial dovecote. Who, in fact, are the individuals for whose benefit and behoof we elect to fill the triple category of existence? Who are these fortunate pigeons for whom we consent "to be, to do, and to suffer?" Are they not precisely those particular members of the flock who have most successfully shuffled off the harmlessness of the dove without thereby acquiring any share of the wisdom of the serpent? Have we not permitted the ballot-box and our votes to pass over into a like condition and use with the roulette-board and the table of rouge-et-noir? Have we not practically abdicated our sovereignty over our own interests, and consented that the government of us, and of our affairs, shall be given over into the hands of political gamblers, who live and move and have their being by managing the public funds—by directing the public service—by converting every incident and every catastrophe of public affairs to their own advantage? When taxes grow apace we grumble—when riot reddens our streets we fly to arms, and exult in the discipline of our militia—when the pestilence threatens us we declaim against the neglect of all municipal economy,—when our Envoys in foreign lands bring disgrace upon us by their stupidity, their vulgarity, and their violence, we abuse the Administration of the hour. But the steady progress of that partisan madness which is the chronic disorder of the land and of which these and all other flagrant occasions of scandal are but the symptoms, is scarcely heeded by us, and when heeded it excites no serious concern. We find nothing alarming in the contempt which is gradually overshadowing all public men and all offices of public trust; in the growing disinclination of all decent citizens to take part in the discussion or the decision of public questions; in the slowly but surely advancing concentration of public patronage, and of official power in the hands of knots of men whose very names are for the most part unknown to four-fifths of the community, and upon whose personal character attention is rarely drawn at all, and still more rarely with results agreeable to the national pride and soothing to the nation al self respect

In truth, the most of us "care for none of these things." Absorbed in the pursuit of private and personal ends, we willingly turn over the public machine to any body who will undertake to manage it, and it really begins to appear that nothing but some tremendous national crash will awaken us to the dangers, or, as we ought to term them, to the certainties of our actual condition.

We alluded yesterday to the coolness with which the management of the new Police in this City was converting to the use of a particular party. In the face of all manner of disorders demonstrating the absolute and imperative nature of the necessity for a stringent and practical and business-like reform of the Police Department of New-York, a Police Commissioner, charged with all the tremendous responsibilities which are involved in the very idea of an office created for the restraint of crime, and for the protection of order among a million of human beings, deliberately devotes himself to engineering for the paltry triumph of a partisan organization. Can "corrupt courts" and "effete aristocracies" show us anything worse than such a proceeding? What is there in the personal character or the personal qualities of this or that Republican or Democratic candidate for an office under the State or City of New-York, which should make his election a matter of such moment to us that for the sake of securing it we should be anxious to secure an embryo President in every policeman, and to see every Station-house in the City metamorphosed into a caucus?

Precisely the same lesson which is read to us by Mr. Commissioner NYE and his notions of a Metropolitan Police, comes to us winged with fire on the wires of the telegraph from the "panic-meeting" at Philadelphia.

A great disaster overtakes a prosperous and busy city. Securities fall in value; business facilities are suddenly cut off; great financial institutions come to the ground. Not the enterprise alone, but the industry, the whole vitality of the city, is paralyzed. Everybody is distracted by present troubles, and still more so by the "fearful looking for" of greater troubles yet to come. The State authorities are appealed to for help, and the Legislature is convened to consider in what way this suspension of financial activity may be most speedily and most safely terminated. Here, if ever, one would say, is a case in which a practical community should show itself practical. Here, if ever, is an occasion which forbids the interposition of partisan schemes, and demands the calmest and most united action of the public intelligence. If the moneyed affairs of Pennsylvania cannot be put into order—if the arterial and veinous system of the State cannot be restored to its normal condition—it would seem to be tolerably plain that men of all parties must suffer alike. The promises to pay of a broken bank are worth no more in the pocket of a Democrat than in the purse of a Republican. A vote given for Mr. BUCHANAN in November, 1856, will not save an unpaid bill from protest in September, 1857—nor will twenty speeches in honor of Mr. FILLMORE discount a note rejected of Directors.

All this the partisan gamblers perfectly well understand. But they understand, too, that people suffering under a pecuniary pressure, and bewildered by a pecuniary panic, are in no condition rightly to estimate the value of any suggestion of relief which may be offered with confidence, and urged with reckless vehemence. And they accordingly determine to make capital out of the troubles of the country, and to risk all the consequences of a "confusion worse confounded," on the critical legislation of the hour, for the sake of their party and their precious selves. Nothing of disaster that has yet overtaken our neighbors of the Keystone State, is so ominous of serious and protracted difficulty as this complexion of partisan warfare which is coming over the question of their material interests. With abundant resources of recovery in their own possession, and with the example of this State and of this City to guide them safely in the path of wise financial legislation, there is yet reason to apprehend that the organized interference of the Commonwealth will make matters worse instead of better, and obstruct, instead of assisting the natural reaction of the laws of commerce.

The English in India.

By the arrival of the *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., we are put in possession of interesting details of Indian affairs, additional to the news brought by the *Arabia*.

It appears now not only that NENA SAHIB had not commited suicide, but that having eluded the pursuit of the British he had crossed the Ganges, and putting himself at the head of a considerable force, had marched upon Lucknow. He was closely followed, however, by General HAVELOCK, who seems to have no sooner reached Cawnpore on his retreat than, finding there a small body of recruits, he at once took up his line of advance again to the relief of his countrymen besieged in the capital of Oude. We may, therefore, reasonably expect to hear of some very severe fighting before that city. It was not anticipated that Lucknow would fall before its assailants, for, although the English garrison was known to be sadly reduced in numbers, the place itself is exceedingly strong, and there was no lack in the fortress of provisions or of water. The successor of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE, General BANKS, had been killed by a shell, and a like fatality, clothed in the form of pestilence, had transferred the command before Delhi from General REID to General WILSON of the Artillery, reported a brave and accomplished officer. General OUTRAM, too, the head of the Persian war, had taken the field in place of a miserable old man of straw, to whose stubborn incompetency is attributed the most serious disaster which has yet overtaken the British army, in the surprise and defeat of a body of European troops near Dinapore. The details of this calamity vividly recall the tales of BRADDOCK's defeat, and of the British retreat from Lexington. The English soldiers were marched directly down into an ambush of the Sepoys at midnight, and were thrown into utter confusion by the sudden and well-concerted attack of their enemies. They were, however, rallied after losing a large number of men, by a spirited officer, who kept his wits about him, and picked up a stray bugler; and with the morning they fell back upon the river, pursued and harrassed along their line of march by "invisible foes," who passed in a continual fire from all manner of "coigns of vantage." In the South, and in the Northeastern Provinces, the British authority remained undisturbed, and the rumors of disaffection in Bombay are not of a nature to excite any serious fear of extensive commotions in that Presidency. One of the most important features of the present news is the manifesto of the merchants of Calcutta, petitioning Her Majesty for a redress of that great grievance the East India Company. This document, which is well drawn up, recites a dismal catalogue of charges against the Company's Government, the tithe of which, if established, should suffice to oust them from all authority in India. Of course no immediate action can be taken in England upon this petition—but the cause of events is steadily tending towards the substitution of an imperial for a mercantile *régime* in the English East India dominion, and a few decisive victories in Hindostan will probably be followed by a descent of White Hall upon Leadenhall-street. For the present, however, England breathes only vengeance—and the tone in which the English journals allude to NENA SAHIB, the typical traitor and truculent assassin of English women and children, is ominous of fearful retributions to come when the Cross shall have recovered its ascendency over the Crescent. It is but natural that the blood of Englishmen should boil up into their brains, when they think of the wrongs for which these retributions are to be exacted, and the practical inconsistency of the actual morality with the assumed ethics of Christendom is too sadly glaring for us to dwell with particular reprobation upon such inevitable outbursts so fiercely provoked of the old barbaric wrath. But when we find in such organs of public opinion as the *Spectator*, a grave discussion of the propriety of shutting up NENA SAHIB for a show in a cage of iron, we really are thankful for the honor of the European race that some time must probably elapse between the fulmination of these threats and the opportunity of putting them into execution. NENA SAHIB is certainly a blacker villain than BAJAZET; but this fact surely need not provoke Queen VICTORIA to an unseemly emulation of TAMERLANE.

HARD TIMES AND THE LABORING-CLASSES.—From a statement of the effects of the present financial difficulties upon the great manufacturing establishments of the City, which we have compiled in another column of the TIMES, it will be seen that a very great number of laborers must lose their employment and means of support. Of course no such statement can be thoroughly accurate, as many men will give an entirely incorrect version of the condition of their business, and all will be inclined to represent it in the most favorable light consistent with truth. No one desires it to be understood that he is curtailing his business, lest a knowledge of that fact should affect his credit, though with reflecting men the effect should be exactly the reverse. Those men should inspire the most confidence who manage their business affairs with the most prudence, and it certainly cannot be of any credit to the sagacity or business skill of any person that he is carrying in the present whirlwind as much sail as when the seas are smooth and the sky calm.

Yet even this statement shows what everyone's observation must confirm, that there is a universal curtailment in all kinds of business, and that thousands of persons must be thrown out of employment in consequence. We are glad to see that some manufacturers are pursuing the better course of reducing the number of *hours* of work, or the rate of wages, rather than discharging their workmen absolutely and thus depriving them of all means of support. We trust they will all give their attention to this matter as one of great practical importance, for nothing but great prudence and foresight now can save our poorer laboring classes from intense suffering during the coming Winter.

The Misfortunes of Mitchel.

"The course of true love never did run smooth," and the tender history of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL's wooing of the "Sunny South" is not, it seems, to make an exception to this ancient rule. The "great escaped" of Bermuda has done his best to propitiate the goddess of his idolatry, and, as our readers will remember, we have taken frequent occasion to allude to the progress of his suit. He had adopted the colors of his lady. He had assumed the style and title of a "Southern citizen." He was about to reopen the African Slave trade and make of Knoxville, Tennessee, the central Pekin of a new Flowery Empire of prosperous slaveholding; and he was fondly anticipating the day when from his own little Eden of "a well-stocked plantation" he should gaze abroad over a land replenished with cotton by his means, and populous through him with aboriginal Africans singing at the hoe, like COLERIDGE's Abyssinian maid with the dulcimer.

But a change has come over the spirit of his dream. On Tuesday morning of last week this "Irish patriot" and volunteer Apostle of the South was ignominiously rescued by the city police from the clutches of an indignant Tennessean, at the "Lamar House," corner of two streets, in Knoxville. The facts were these: Mr. JOHN MITCHEL had disliked an article published by Mr. FLEMING in the Knoxville *Register*. This was natural enough, for the article contained not a little truth. Disliking this article, Mr. MITCHEL also disliked the supposed writer thereof, and imagining himself to be in all respects a "*preux chevalier*" of the Southern Order of Gutta-Percha, he proceeded, in accordance with the precedents, to waylay Mr. FLEMING under cover of a courteous smile, and thereupon to assault him. But where a BROOKS had prospered, a MITCHEL came to grief. Mr. FLEMING's friends were on the alert, and the balance of fair play being reëstablished, the native Anglo-Saxon forthwith began to batter the imported Celt. The police supervened, and the affair was adjourned till noon, when the parties again met near the same spot, and Mr. FLEMING addressed the "Southern citizen" in these flattering terms:

> "JOHN MITCHEL, you made a most cowardly, though impotent assault, upon me this morning. You approached me with the smile of friendship upon your lips, but with the purpose of a murderer in your heart. You approached me armed, presuming correctly upon my being unarmed. Your purposes failed you, and I have stopped you to inform you that I am now prepared to meet you upon an equal footing, and to denounce you as a ruffian, a scoundrel, a highway-assassin and murderer at heart, and an infamous coward if you do not resent this denunciation, like a man, in an equal and honorable encounter."

Having the welfare of the South too much at heart to risk her fortune in his life, Mr. MITCHEL, it appears, declined this proposition, and melted gradually away from the scene "amid the jeers, hisses and shouts of the bystanders."

Will the South appreciate this forbearance of her champion, and attribute it to its true cause in his concern for her? Possibly—though we somewhat dubitate thereanent. And if she should not do so—if she should forever reject the hand and heart of her persevering but too prudent suitor what can the world expect of him hereafter, and of what possible service can he ever again be to Slievnagammon, to Southern Conventions or the African Slave-trade?

THE BANKS.—Some of our correspondents, it will be seen, urge upon our City banks the duty of receiving the notes of all country banks, acting under the general banking law, at par for a limited time—say for three or six months. This, it is urged, would enable the country banks to relieve the country merchants who could thus get funds wherewith to pay their City debts. They could run no risk in so doing, inasmuch as all the country bank circulation is secured by State stocks; and all they could lose would be the interest of the money during the process of conversion. There ought certainly to be a better state of feeling and a more harmonious plan of action between the banks of the City and those of the country. Now each one seems to be afraid of every other, and this tends to aggravate the lack of mutual confidence which is really at the bottom of all our troubles.

BAD FOR THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—There is a report about town in certain political circles, that Mayor WOOD has once more become a member of the American Party, and been present at several private meetings in Council. We must confess that the report does not sppear very likely, though we have it from what might, in ordinary cases, be called good authority; for even though he should be willing to rejoin the Order to which he once belonged, we should doubt their willingness to take him back.

THE GATHERING OF THE CHESS-PLAYERS.—A National Chess Congress—the first of the kind held in the United States—opened yesterday morning at Descombes' Rooms in Broadway. The rooms are admirably fitted for the purpose, and are furnished with some twenty sets of tables, boards and chessmen. The attendance of players yesterday was fair, though not so large as it is expected to be before the week is out. The Congress will continue from day to day for a period of some three weeks. The hours are from 9 in the morning to 12 at night. The preliminary organization was effected early in the day. Col. MEAD, President of the New-York Chess Club, moved the appointment of Judge MEEK, of Alabama, as President of the Congress, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously. Judge MEEK, on taking the chair, spoke briefly of the objects of the gathering, and grew enthusiastic upon chess. He saw the day approaching when that noble game would be introduced into our Public Schools, to take the place of mathematics, in considerable measure, as a means of instruction and an effective method of mental culture. Four Vice-Presidents were then elected, as follows: GEO. HAMMOND, Boston; A. R. GALLATIN, New-York; Prof. HENRY VETHAKE, Penn. HIRAM KENNICOTT, Ill. DANIEL W. FISKE, of New-York, was appointed Secretary, and Messrs. JULIEN and HARLBUTH Marshals.

The Congress, having been organized, began to work. The lot was drawn for candidates for the Grand Tournament, and the following sets were formed:

1. Messrs. Perrine and Nott, of New-York.
2. Messrs. Julien, of New-York, and Paulson, of Iowa.
3. Messrs. Meek, of Alabama, and Fuller, of New-York.
4. Messrs. Marrache and Fiske, of New-York.
5. Messrs. Thompson, of New-York, and Morphy, of New-Orleans.
6. Messrs. Raphael, of Kentucky, and Kennicott, of Illinois.
7. Messrs. Allison, of Minnesota, and Montgomery, of Philadelphia.
8. Messrs. Stanley and Lichtenhein, of New-York.

The first set-to was between ALLISON and MONTGOMERY. After an hour and a half's play, ALLISON resigned. Then THOMPSON resigned to MORPHY, after fifty minutes. THOMPSON and MORPHY renewed, and were playing late in the day. Other sets were formed, and some fine play was exhibited. Among the noted chess-players present at this gathering are PAULSON, of Iowa, a young German, who plays four games at once, blindfolded, and MORPHY, of New-Orleans, a young, but very skillful tactician.

During the session of the Congress, the Chess Code will pass under revision. A Committee has the subject in charge. The Umpires of the Congress are five in number—Rev. Dr. WALTON, C. D. MEAD and THEODORE LICHTENHEIN, of New-York; H. P. MONTGOMERY, of Philadelphia, and PAUL MORPHY, of New-Orleans. The adjourned meeting of the members takes place at 9 o'clock this evening. The lovers of the game will find spare tables during the day if they feel disposed to have amateur performances on private account, or they will find comfort in watching the splendid play of the notabilities.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—In panic-y times an exciting novelty, at a moderate price, is a desideratum of no small importance. The poorest Bull, and the most abject Bear, have their human sympathies, and passions, and little weaknesses, as much now as at any time, and long for their little pleasures and relaxations. After the deep indigo of Wall-street, the faint rose-tinted, perfume-laden atmosphere of the Ideal World is to them most welcome. Of course every one is too poor to pay much for anything (except discounts) at the present time, and Mr. MARSHALL, of the Broadway Theatre, has acted with long-headed wisdom, in putting down the admission to this Ideal World to such a figure, that the most unfortunate classes of our commercial community may enter it and be happy.

The lively novelty to which we refer is the Ballet Troupe of M. RONZANI—a troupe of 24 thorough terpsichorean artists backed up by a considerable portion of the female population of this goodly City in the shape of Coryphees and Figurantes. These artists made their appearance last night and were welcomed by a very large and very fashionable audience, who pronounced a verdict in their favor which will give them a lengthened popularity. Mr. MATHEWS seems to have changed the character of the audiences at this establishment. We see faces here that are seldom seen below Fourteenth-street. We are mistaken if the Ronzani Troupe will not contribute to the new interest thus awakened in an old favorite place of resort.

A ballet, according to the venerable WEBSTER, is a kind of dance accompanied by music, in which various passions and emotions are represented by the movements and gestures of the dancers. Younger authorities assert that it is an exhibition of flashing ankles, alabaster arms, melting eyes, ravishing figures and maddening *poses*, served up in a kind of ethereal cocktail and taken through an opera-glass. To the majority, however, the ballet is simply an exposition of the language of grace. It gives to motion what poetry gives to language—a something which cannot be described, but which is wonderfully intelligible and beautiful. We refer, of course, to ballet in its perfection, and not to those curious exhibitions of shaking toes and swaying arms which have of late years sadly jargonized the poetry of motion. The merit of the Ronzani troupe lies in the fact that they adhere to the true secret of ballet vitality. Individual artists have visited this country who have surpassed individual artists in this troupe, but a combination so perfect has certainly not been seen here before; the "filling up" is perfect; there is no uneasy descent to mediocrity, and no violent straining after excellence. An economical distribution of labor has been effected, and every lady and gentleman does precisely that which he or she can do best. Many things may be distributed among twenty-four artists, and many things are consequently done admirably by distribution.

Our old but abandoned friend Doctor "Faust" is the hero of Mr. RONZANI's Ballet, and the story of his sad career is narrated pantomimically with much clearness. The leading characters are sustained by Signor PRATESI, Signor CECCHETTI, Signor RONZANI, Signor BARATTI, and Mlle. LOUISE LAMOUREUX. The principal coryphees are Italian and singular to relate, are all beautiful. Hitherto the moral principle has prevailed in our ballet, in the shape of very ugly coryphees; the temptation usually depending on the principal *danseuse*. In the present instance, there is more than youth and beauty to recommend the ladies of the coryphee department; they are all skillful in their art, and by having that to do which they can do best, accomplish feats which delight the spectator without fatiguing themselves. The subdivision principle is, as we said before, the secret excellence of this troupe.

Mlle. LAMOUREUX is an exceedingly easy and accomplished dancer of the French school; she is a pantomimist, too, who can make herself understood in most communities where white waistcoats prevail. Like her associates, she is young and handsome. The dances in which her peculiarities were displayed to best advantage were warmly applauded by the audience. Signor RONZANI, the author of the ballet, is a man of powerful frame, (all the men in this troupe are manly—not those wretched effete creatures who usually spin themselves about in such entertainments,) and makes a very influential *Mephistopheles*. His pantomime is quiet and judicious, and his *diablerie* effective. The troupe have been trained by this gentleman, and the perfect discipline which prevails was admirably illustrated in the second act, where, by a kind of mesmeric influence, he compels all the pretty girls to do his will, and dance or droop at his royal pleasure. Signor PRATESI is another excellent pantomimist, and imparted decided character to the part of the Doctor.

The ballet has been rehearsed very carefully; the dances are all good, and never too long; the principal dances are exhibitions of skill which we lack terms to express, and must leave, therefore, to the judgment of the public. In our experience we have never heard more enthusiasm than was elicited by the efforts of Mlle. LAMOUREUX in the third act, or that seemed to be more thoroughly deserved. The lady is unquestionably the best dancer we have had in America for many years. We may add that the whole of the third act was given with the best Terpsichorean skill, and that the scenic and posturing effects are picturesque and beautiful. We doubt if this kind of business can be carried to greater perfection than in the tableaux of "The Enchanted Palace of Faust." The machinery, unfortunately, was in very bad working order last night, and mischievously interfered with many changes that needed promptness. These defects will, we trust, be speedily remedied.

The orchestra, under Mr. BERGMANN, deserves a final word of applause. It is strong and nicely balanced, and the music it discourses is rhythmatic and spirited. Mr. BERGMANN is one of the best conductors in America, and we rejoice to find that he is not little-minded enough to despise this department of the musical art. Versatility may be offensive to small minds, but those whose opinions are worth having will not think the less of Mr. BERGMANN that he has proved himself to be the most able director of the Philharmonic Society we have ever had; a very able director of German Opera; a splendid classical musician; and, lastly, a thoroughly admirable director of a ballet orchestra.

CONCERT BY THE BLIND.—Miss HANNAH BARNETT, a graduate of the Blind Institution, and a very worthy young candidate for popular favor, gives a Concert at the Apollo Rooms, this evening, assisted by the blind pianist KANSKI, the TREMAINE family and others.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"Don Giovanni" will be given to-night, with LA GRANGE, FREZZOLINI, STRAKOSCH, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO, &c., in the principal parts. It is the last night but one of the season.

DISPATCH.—Clipper ship *Kathay*, Capt. STODDARD, from this port 10th April, arrived at Sydney, Australia, on the 11th July, in a run of eighty-four days from dock to dock.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

How the Financial Difficulties Affect City Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c.

The effect of the distress which now pervades the commercial and financial interests is felt very sensibly upon the manufacturing establishments of the City, as well as throughout the country at large. In almost every department of industry there has been a curtailment of operations within the last few weeks, attended, generally, by the discharge of many persons employed upon them. Very many of the new buildings that were going up in various parts of the City have either been suspended for the present, or work is carried forward much more slowly than before. In all the great iron foundries, in the ship-yards, indeed in nearly every department of labor, there has been a diminution of from *one-fourth* to *one-third* in the amount of work done or of labor employed. In some the wages have been reduced, and others are working on short time.

We have caused inquiries to be made by our reporters at some of the most prominent of these establishments, especially at the leading iron foundries, concerning the effect of the financial troubles upon their business, and have gathered the following information:

At the Novelty Iron Works, foot of East Twelfth-street, more than 200 men have been discharged since the beginning of the monetary crisis. They usually employ 1,000 men there; now less than 800 are on their rolls. We were informed that it was probable there would be a reduction of the wages of all the employes of the foundries if the hard times continued. Of course no such reduction will be made, except by agreement among the proprietors of most of the foundries. It was stated that as a general rule *one-third* of the men at work in the iron foundries of this City a month ago are now out of employment.

Of the 100 men usually engaged at J. A. & J. D. Secor's Iron Foundry, foot of East Eleventh-street, only 30 are now at work.

There were hardly any men at work yesterday at the Dry Dock Iron Works, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, near Avenue D. There were between 20 and 30 laborers on the roll of the establishment. When work is plenty it employs between 75 and 100 men. A young man in the office informed us that there was nothing to do; it did not pay, he said, to take contracts now.

The Morgan Iron Works, occupying ground on Ninth and Tenth streets and Avenue D, generally employs 400 men. Between 50 and 60 have been recently discharged.

The maximum number of men that have been employed by Boardman, Holbrook & Co., at their (*Neptune*) Iron Works, foot of Eighth-street, is 200. They have at present only 100 employes. They have discharged 40 within the last three weeks, and since last Spring, altogether, 130. They told us there that hardly any contracts were given out now; there was nothing to do; the men's wages would probably be cut down—not by their firm unless by all; the average wages which men in iron foundries received was from 14 shillings to $2 25 per day. If it was found necessary to diminish their wages, probably 25 cents apiece would be the amount of the diminution.

Out of 150 men, the average number engaged at Cornelius H. Delamater's Iron Works, foot of West Thirteenth-street, 75 have recently been turned out of employment. 250 is the maximum number at this Foundry.

At the Allaire Works, No. 446 Cherry-street, they told us that instead of discharging men they had been compelled within the last two weeks to employ 100 extra hands; their business was increasing just now, instead of diminishing. The whole number employed there at present is 550; their usual number was 700. Business had been very dull until within a short time past. It is not so brisk now as it has been at times, but yet they had much more to do than they had a few weeks before. They had recently taken in new contracts, and had enough to do to keep them busy until the 1st of January. If between now and the new year they took in no fresh contracts, they would then find themselves without employment.

Thirty men have been discharged recently at James Murphy & Co.'s Fulton Iron Works, No. 490 Cherry-street; 200 men are employed there now; 300 is there maximum number. At this time last year they had 250 men at work.

At the Iron Works of T. H. & E. Faron, No. 338 Front-street, there are between 20 and 30 men employed at present; they sometimes give work to 200 hands; the number employed was fluctuating, and depended entirely upon the contracts which were from time to time given them; when large contracts were to be carried out it became necessary to employ a greater number of workmen; business at the iron foundries had been dull for the last three years; previous to that period many of them had on hand more stock than there was a demand for; the consequence was, in many instances, heavy losses.

At S. Secor's Iron Works, No. 100 Washington street, they have, at present, thirty employes at work; they often employed from forty to fifty men; they had not been compelled by the present monetary convulsions to discharge any men; they understood that they were an exception in this particular to the general rule with their brethren in the trade; they had heavy contracts on hand from New-Orleans and other southern cities, and but little work for the City trade; this was probably the reason that they had not felt the financial difficulties which oppressed others in the City.

The Architectural Iron Works, D. D. Badger & Co., occupies 28 lots of ground between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, near Avenue C. The stock on hand at present is worth about $300,000. It gives employment to 440 men. The maximum number that has been on the rolls of this establishment is 500. During the Winter season, when less out-door work is done than in warm weather, they generally keep about 350 men at work.

Mr. Jackson & Co., iron-railing, &c., manufacturer, Centre-street, near Walker, does not anticipate discharging any men at present.

James Beebe & Co., iron founders and machinists, corner of Centre and Reade streets, employ constantly about one hundred and fifty men. At present they do not contemplate discharging any men or making any material change in the productive force of their establishment.

E. J. Austin, machinist, in Centre, near the corner of Reade, has quite a large establishment; but nearly all his men have been discharged for the present.

James Bogardus, Architectural Iron Work, is curtailing largely. The extent does not appear in his own establishment, where he has discharged not more than 30 men. It is in some six or seven foundries, where he has been accustomed to get his work done, that the effect of the curtailment is to be seen. They are all discharging men freely, but the exact number Mr. Bogardus could not state.

The Columbian Foundry, a large establishment, has discharged a number of men for the present.

S. C. Herring & Co., No. 251 Murray-street, employ 200 men in the manufactory of their fire-proof safes. Mr. Herring contemplates reducing the time of his employes; he thinks it more just to them to employ them at half-time than to discharge a portion of them altogether. None have been dismissed. Herring & Co. have $100,000 worth of stock on hand, and in these dull times there is not sufficient demand to induce them to manufacture their safes very extensively. It is so with all in the trade. Safes are a luxury, and not an indispensable necessity of life.

At John Stephenson's omnibus manufactory, No. 47 East Twenty-seventh-street, there are 115 men now at work. The average number employed at this establishment is 150; sometimes they have 200 men at work and at times they have not more than 100. About half-a-dozen were discharged on Saturday night.

Mitchell, Bailey & Co., manufacturers of gas fixtures, No. 526 Broadway and No. 337 West Twenty-fourth-street, employ 125 men; none have been discharged, and no new regulations in consequence of financial difficulties. The gas-fixture manufacturers in Boston and Philadelphia are discharging their men; there are not many large manufacturers in that line in this city.

I. M. Singer & Co., manufacturers of Sewing Machines, No. 323 Broadway, up to last Saturday employed 200 men at their factory in Centre-street. On Saturday they discharged them all. Mr. Singer addressed them personally, and with tears in his eyes told them that at present he would have nothing for them to do. Singer & Co. have on hand at present 2,500 sewing machines worth, at their market value, $300,000. Their sales have amounted to very much less during the past few weeks than formerly, and while they have on hand so much stock, they thought it was unnecessary to continue to manufacture sewing machines, and so they have discontinued it for the present.

Wheeler & Wilson, manufacturers of sewing machines, No. 343 Broadway, have not discharged any of their employes, and do not contemplate doing so. Their factories are all in Connecticut. They are selling as much stock, they say, as ever, and have need of all they can manufacture.

Grover & Baker, manufacturers of sewing machines, No. 495 Broadway, carry on their manufactures in Boston. They employ 275 men. They have recently discharged ten men in their tool-manufacturing department.

Douglas & Sherwood, skirt manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, on Saturday discharged all their hands, numbering 325. They were paid off yesterday. They have but little stock on hand, and do not intend to manufacture any until the hard times are mollified.

The American Tract Society has been obliged, in prudence, to contract its book-publishing operations. They usually run 16 presses—now only 8 are at work. In their (book) composition and press-rooms they employ about 70 hands generally. That number now is considerably reduced. In the binding department there are generally some 350 hands. Perhaps one-fourth of these have been discharged, some of them voluntarily going to other establishments in view of the predicted contraction. The remainder are all on half-time.

There are 400 men employed at the American Bible Society's publishing department, Fourth-avenue, corner of Astor-place. None of these have been discharged, no reductions in wages or time have been made. There are as many at work there as they ever have, but they tell us that if the hard times continue, they will be obliged to discharge some.

D. Appleton & Co., publishers, No. 346 Broadway, have discharged 15 men recently; they have 250 at work. This is their average number.

Harper & Brothers have in their employment a their extensive publishing house, Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-street, 600 persons, 250 of them females. Some of these, besides working during the day, are employed two nights in the week. They say they have discharged none in consequence of the financial crisis. They assure us that their orders for books are not diminished.

E. V. Haughwout & Co., No. 490 Broadway, employ at present 230 men in the manufactory of cut-glass ware and other articles; they have not discharged any since the financial difficulties have prevailed.

Reeve & Co., church clocks and fine machinery, corner Canal and Centre streets, are in gratifying contrast to the great majority. They have formerly employed about 30 men, but have lately received orders for work to be done between now and the next Spring, which will render it necessary for them to increase their working-force to over 50 men.

John N. Genin, Nos. 214 and 513 Broadway, employs altogether about 500 men. None have been discharged. 150 persons are at work at his lower factory; in the cap-making department he has recently employed eight or ten extra hands; this branch of business is very brisk just now; the Fall trade is at its height. A consultation concerning the propriety of discharging hands or reducing their wages or time, was had in Mr. Genin's store a few days ago, and it was decided to take no such steps at present. And this, we hear, is the case in several other large establishments of the kind.

Thomas Faye & Co., manufacturers of paper-hangings, No. 257 Broadway, are about discharging all their hands—over 100. About 20 have been sent off already, owing to the tightness of the money market.

Holman & Grey, printers, corner of White and Centre streets, employed about 40 hands. They have discharged them all for a short time.

August, September and October are the busy months for the leather dealers in "The Swamp." The present crisis affects them principally of checking their sales, and in consequence filling their warehouses with stock. Usually at this time of the year the upper floors are nearly empty,—now they are packed to the ceiling. Distant buyers that usually order bills of $10,000, are satisfied with $1,000 now, and none but men whose paper is beyond suspicion are encouraged to buy. The Ferry-street stores generally have only from three to five men besides the clerks. These are in no danger of being discharged, as it requires a good deal of experience to be valuable in their line, and it is more economical to keep them, though unemployed, than to risk losing their services when they are needed.

Williams, Stevens, Williams & Co., manufacturers of looking-glasses, No. 353 Broadway, have 70 men at work; they have discharged six, and put all the rest upon short time. They formerly worked until 7 P. M.; they are now dismissed at 4 P. M.

At N. B. Gosling's restaurant, No. 347 Broadway, there are 70 persons employed; none of these have as yet been discharged.

Lucius Thompson & Co., Confectioners, No. 359 Broadway, employ 60 persons, none of whom have been discharged.

There are about 150 persons employed at John Taylor's Confectionery, No. 365 Broadway. A few have been recently discharged. The confectioners and restaurateurs generally feel the crisis very little as yet; eating is a luxury that people will not dispense with, even when the banks are broke if they can help it. Still at Taylor's, and at most of the smaller establshments, there is a sensible diminution of receipts. At Savery's, in Beckman-street, we were assured that the daily receipts were $25 to $30 less than usual since the revulsion came on. Men know that they must go into trouble "on a full stomach," but a full purse is almost equally desirable, and the two are not always consistent.

The work on the New-York and Erie Railroad Tunnel, through Bergen Hill has been temporarily suspended, throwing about 1,200 men out of employment. The suspension was caused by the inability of Mr. Mallory, the contractor, to raise money on paper to pay the men. Mr. Mallory, however, assured the men that the work would be resumed again in a few days, and the most of them are waiting for that event.

THE SHIP-YARDS.

At the "Westervelt Ship-Yard," S. G. Bogert, proprietor, there are two large propellers building for H. B. Cromwell, intended for the New-York and Savannah line. Length 200 feet on deck, 30 feet beam and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold; designed for the freighting business, and will be finished about the first of January ensuing. About 150 men of all kinds are now employed regularly at this yard. They have the keel of a schooner laid, on which a small gang of men are employed, in the absence of other work. They expect to be able to continue to employ their regular hands during the Fall and Winter.

Roosevelt, Joice & Co., foot of Houston-street, are building a bark of about 750 tons, of live-oak and locust top, for A. A. Low & Co., for the East India trade. They employ now about 25 men; 70 or 80 is the average number employed here when business is good. They have no contracts ahead, and consider the prospect for this and all other kinds of mechanical business dull for the coming Winter. The bark will be launched in about a mouth.

At Wm. H. Webb's yard, foot of Sixth-street and East River, there is more business doing than at any of the others at present. Mr. Webb has the keel of the Russian 70-gun frigate laid, the vessel being laid down in the mould loft, and the workmen engaged in getting out the frame timber. The corvette also for the Russian Government is fast approaching completion, and will be launched inside of four weeks. The engines for this vessel are being built by the Novelty Iron Works. The work on the U. S. Revenue Cutter, relief vessel, is proceeding rapidly, and she will be ready to launch about the middle of November. This will afford time to have her in readiness for service before the severe Winter weather sets in. Her machinery is building at the Allaire Works, and will be ready to go on board as soon as she is ready. There are about 325 men permanently employed in this yard, including joiners, painters, carpenters, caulkers, sawyers, blacksmiths and laborers. Mr. Webb also does an extensive business in repairing vessels, principally of his own construction. When the present vessels are completed, Mr. Webb has no new contracts in view, and he speaks of the prospects of mechanics for the Winter as very poor indeed, so far as the chances for employment are concerned. The stagnation in freights, and the consequent falling off in demand for new ships, will cause itself to be felt even more severely than it is at present. He sees no prospect for business whatever; the Government vessel awarded to Mr. Westervelt being the only public vessel to be built here, so far as is now known.

At John Englis' yard there is nothing doing in the way of new vessels. Their last vessel was the steamer *Montreal*, built for the Boston Packet Company, to be employed in the freighting and passenger trade between Boston and Portland. They are, however, doing considerable in the business of repairing vessels, which gives employment to a good many men. The extensive repairs of the two steamers of the People's Line, the *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson*, have occupied them for several weeks. They have, also, the steamship *Mexico* on the dock, undergoing thorough repairs. This business, however, is now beginning to get slack. The prices for timber have ruled—for yellow pine about $32 50, for oak about $45 ₩ thousand, and continue at about those rates. Iron ranges from $60 to $70 ₩ ton, according to quality. At these rates for material there is nothing to be made in building vessels at such prices as are now offered by the merchants. This is the opinion of the builders generally.

At Jas. R. Steers' yard there is nothing doing at present. Henry Steers has a contract, it is understood, for building two first-class steamers for the Michigan Central Railroad, to be constructed at Detroit, under the superintendence of Capt. Howard.

At Webb & Bell's yard, Greenpoint, there is no vessel on the stocks, and nothing, apparently, doing.

At Simonson's yard, Williamsburg, a fine bark, of large size, is just ready to be launched.

From the above it is evidently impossible, in any tabular exhibit, to show fairly the extent to which employées have been thrown out of work. The ship yards that usually swarm with workmen, are almost deserted now. We cannot estimate the number of heads of families on this account left idle. The following table, however, approximates the number that from known establishments, either had been lately discharged, or by which they are short of their usual force:

Novelty (Iron)	200
Allaire (Iron)	100
Delamater's (Iron)	60
Neptune (Iron)	50
Morgan (Iron)	60
Dry Dock (Iron)	55
Fulton (Iron)	50
Farons' (Iron)	75
Bogardus (Iron)	30
J. A. & J. D. Secor (Iron)	70
S. Secor (Iron)	15
Singer (Sewing Machines)	200
Grover & Baker (Sewing Machines)	10
Douglas & Sherwood (Skirts)	325
American Tract Society	80
Fayes (Paper hanging)	20
Holman (Printer)	40
Williams & Stevens	6
Erie Railroad Tunnel (Jersey City)	1,200
Total	2,661

The Turf for 1857.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, Oct. 6. Purse and stake $250; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. Tallman, b. g. *Hummming Bird*	1	2	1	1
D. Mace, gr. g. *Meddlesome*	2	1	2	2
D. Piffer, ch. m. *Maud*	3	3	drn.	
H. Woodruff, r. g. *Dart*	drawn			
J. F. Nodine ch. m. *Canaan Maid*	drawn			
P. Helmes, br. g. *Phil*	drawn			

Time—2:37—2:37—2:35—2:34¼.

This trot was well contested, and every heat was very close. *Humming Bird* had the call in betting, $100 to $20, and proved himself the best horse, by outlasting *Meddlesome*.

Centreville Course, L. I., Trotting—Monday, Oct. 5.—Purse $500, two mile heats, in harness.

D. Mace, ch. m. *Lady Litchfield*	1	1
D. Piffer, br. m. *Belle of Portland*	2	2

Time 1st Heat.		Time 2d Heat.	
First mile	2:40	First mile	2:48
Second mile	2:41	Second mile	2:43
Total	5:21	Total	5:31

The day was unusually pleasant for the season, and the track was in good order. *Lady Litchfield* was the favorite. The trot was an exciting one, from beginning to the end.

Same day, match $200, mile heats, to road wagons:

J. Conway, b. g. *Boston*	1
B. Cornell, g. g. *Bald Eagle*	dist.

Time 3:04.

Police Items.—Levy Boniface, a German, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of assault, with intent to kill, upon Julius Aerold, No. 9 Frankfort-street. He was held to answer.

Officer Eumstead yesterday arrested a young clerk, named Samuel F. Belden, in the employment of Mr. F. L. Hall, commission merchant, No. 7 South-street. He was charged with embezzlement, and was committed to the Tombs to await his trial.

Upon the complaint of Michael Donnelly and his wife, two men named Wesly Lyon and James R. Cook were arrested yesterday, and held to answer a charge of false pretences.

Two women named Ellen Hurry and Maria McCarty picked Mrs. Ann Robertson's pocket yesterday, so she said, and Justice Wood committed them upon the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

Political Matters in Kings County.

The Democratic Convention for the Second Judicial District, embracing the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Dutchess, Rockland, Westchester, Orange and Putnam, assembled at 12½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn. A full delegation from each Assembly District was present. E. J. Beach, Esq., of Queens County, called the Convention to order, and an organization was perfected by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—John B. Haskin, Westchester County.

Secretaries—A. Edwards Suffern, Rockland County; John J. Armstrong, Queens County.

The existence of any split in the party was repudiated and the business of the Convention proceeded with harmony. There was but one contested seat, (Seventh District, Brooklyn,) and this was satisfactorily arranged.

On the informal ballot for Justice of the Supreme Court, long term, John W. Brown, of Suffolk County, received a majority (11) of the votes and on motion, without taking a formal ballot, Judge Brown was nominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. The other candidates were Jasper W. Gilbert, of Kings, John A. Lott, of Kings, John G. Lambertson and W. W. Scroucham.

On the first formal ballot for Justice of the Supreme Court, short term, John A. Lott, of Kings, received 12 votes, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Feean, of Richmond, said he could go home this year under better auspices than two years ago—when his county gave only 113 votes for the candidate then nominated, but now he promised a majority of 1,000, because the people knew both candidates to be *sound Democrats*.

After a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, Mr. Winfield, of Orange, moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of three to call the next Convention, which was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: Chas. H. Winfield, Orange County; Robert H. Cole, Westchester County; and Elias J. Beach, Queens County.

The Convention then adjourned. Outside of the Convention there was some complaint that the nomination for the long term was not given to King's County, as her claim, lost heretofore, has been conceded.

The County Conventions of both the Republican and American parties, met in Flatbush to-day. It is pretty certain that the "fusion" movement will be successful, and that there will be a union to defeat the Democratic ticket, which can easily be done, as a majority of the nominations are openly repudiated by leading Democrats.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, President Lindsay occupied the chair.

The most of the session was occupied in considering a report setting forth the economy of the present Board of Superintendents as compared with their predecessors. It is alleged that the present officers have saved the county, on certain articles supplied the Almshouse, $29,000 during the past six months. The report was ordered printed.

The keeper of the Penitentiary reported that during the past month 91 prisoners had been admitted, and 104 were discharged.

The Almshouse Committee was directed to procure plans and specifications for building a wash-house for the nursery building at the Almshouse.

A Committee of three was appointed "to inquire and report whether the Commissioners of Emigration have distributed all the funds which have come into their hands among the various counties of the State in an equitable manner, and whether any legislative aid is desirable or necessary to enable this County to receive the large amount due it."

Some other business of no particular importance was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

Brooklyn Dispensary.—During the month of September 626 patients were treated at this institution for the following:

Diseases—Of children, 159; females, 25; eye and ear, 54; heart and lungs, 100; head and digestive, 138; surgical, 150. Males, 236; females, 390.

Nativities—United States, 342; of foreign birth, 384.

1,836 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Bond-street Sewer.—The McFarland judgment against the City of Brooklyn, for work done on Bond-street sewer, is under consideration yet in the City Court, and until a decision is rendered all proceedings to levy upon the City property are stayed.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

Wadsworth's Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

Daniel Wadsworth & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl, cor. Pine-st

[Advertisement.]

Tyrants.—The crown is the symbol of tyranny. Let despots wear them; their fashion never changes, but true republicans prefer a modest, graceful, gentlemanly Hat, such as the celebrated hatter, Knox, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, manufactures. His last issue for the Fall excels all previous ones, "as daylight doth a lamp." It is beautifully finished and adds a grace to the noblest head.

[Advertisement.]

To Remove Eruptions, Freckles, &c.—Make a few applications of "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." All imperfections will soon disappear, and the skin will be left white, soft, delicate, and fair. For Washing Infants and Children—Preventing chafing, &c., mothers will find it invaluable. Sold by all druggists. F. G. Fontaine & Co.,
No. 305 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Captain Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl-Gate," continues to crowd Purdy's National Theatre nightly. It will be repeated this evening, with the drama of "Black Hugh, the Outlaw," and the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress." Singing, Dancing, and Posturing between the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water—Reminds us of the wind from the sweet South. It is surcharged with the floral fragrance of Florida, the garden of the World. The perfume is perpetual. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Fredricks' Photographic Temple of Art.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Beyond all Description.—Between the Aquaria and the great Carlo Family, not to mention the Welsh Nightingale, &c., the attractions at Barnum's Museum now are interesting beyond all description. It would take a volume to point out their entertainment. This afternoon, as well as this evening, there will be a grand combination of all these attractions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ **S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.**

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen....$4 75 } Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen....2 50 }

UDOLPHE WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment is offered to the victim of inflammatory rheumatism as a certain means of assuaging the pain, and radically curing the complaint, when all other treatment has utterly failed. The flesh should be fomented with warm water, and then the ointment applied with such a degree of friction as the patient may be able to bear.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Some new and beautiful styles of Gas-Fixtures just out for the Fall trade; also, a new Patent Gas Purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in this City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal sts.
Alfred Munroe, }
Wm. D. Abbatt, }
M. G. Rathbun. }

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

CLOTHING.
OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED in 1842) is authorized, by the Legislature of the State, to confer Diplomas and Degrees upon its graduates. Board and Tuition $150 per year. See advertisement.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Andrews—Whiley.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Mr. George Andrews to Miss Mary C. L. Whiley, all of New-York.

Crandell—McFadden.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, by Rev. J. B. Scouller, of Argyle, Warren Crandell, Esq., of Easton, to Miss Jane Ann McFadden, of Argyle, N. Y.

White—Summers.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. G. Hinsdale, Joseph White to Mary E., only daughter of John W. Summers, all of the same place.

Hilliard—Bortles.—At Palmyra, on Thursday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Horace Eaton, Allen D. Hilliard, of New-York, to Miss Augusta C. Bortles, of the former place.

DIED.

Lyon.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Aaron Lyon, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning in the Market-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Cuyler's,) at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

North.—In this City, on Tuesday Oct. 6, William H. North, of the firm of North, Smedes & Co., of New-Orleans and this City.

His remains will be taken to New-London for interment. His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Jackson Bolton, No. 18 East 14th-st., this afternoon, at 2¼ o'clock.

Grosvenor.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 4, suddenly his residence, No. 39 White st., Seth Grosvenor, Esq. aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

Hueston.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, Samuel Hueston, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be attended from No. 56 West 22d-st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Blake.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 5, in the 34th year of her age, Eliza M. Pennell, wife of Gardiner S. Blake.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, J. D. T. Hersey, No. 322 West 20th-st.

Smith.—In East Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 6, Margaret Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Green and Nostrand-avs., East Brooklyn.

Crane.—In Staten Island, on Monday, Oct. 5, suddenly, at his residence, Colonel J. B. Crane, 1st Regiment of Artillery, U. S. Army, in the 70th year of his age.

Logan.—At Succasunna Plains, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his father, of inflammation of the lungs, Charles H. Logan, aged 26 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at that place.

Bartholomew.—In Berlin, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 3, Ella, daughter of G. H. & Emily Bartholomew, aged 6 months.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
RAILWAY COMPANIES.
CONTAINS

I.—Seventy Maps, delineating the principal local railways throughout the United States and Canada.

II.—Ten Maps, delineating the principal through routes from the East to the West, and from the West to the East.

III.—Index of the principal Cities and Towns in the United States and the Canadas in connection with Railways.

IV.—Index of the Telegraph Stations in connection with railways. An important feature to all business men.

V.—Important Hints to Travelers in reference to purchasing Tickets, Baggage, Hacks, Hotels, &c., &c.

All persons, previous to starting upon a journey, should provide themselves with a copy of APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE, which can be obtained of all the Booksellers, Book and Periodical Agents, and of all the boys who sell books, papers, &c. upon the railway cars throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway, ew-NYork.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER
into any style or pattern. Our house was established *over thirty years since* in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
NO. 631 CONTAINS:
Vidocq and his times, continued.
Cangemi not convicted.
Thieving.
Murder of the British Minister in Peru.
Murder in Algeria.
Massacre in Jamaica.
The Nevisink murder.
Murder on the High Seas.
Brutal murder of an Infant.
The Consultation of a Jury.
Heavy robbery and arrest.
A Bloody Battle in Georgia.
Arson and Embezzlement.
Heavy Defalcations.
Murder in Shropshire, England.
A Female Burglar—Extraordinary case.
Murder in France.
Execution in the West Indies.
Trial of Cangemi.
Duties of the Police.
Criminal Bankers and Criminal Lawyers.
Murder will out.
The Long Doctor and his career.
The Nova Scotia Bank Robbery.
Dodger's Expositions.
Clairvoyant Swindlers.
Thieves at Fashion Course.
A Merchant arrested for Robbery.
A Clergyman swindled by a Doctor.
Correspondence, &c., &c., &c.
Sold by all News Agents everywhere.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS,
LADIES' FURS
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st. and No. 28 Maiden-lane.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

TEAMSTERS, ATTENTION.—DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, price 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public for the cure of cuts, galls, sprains, lameness, overheating, &c. Keep a bottle in the stable; it has saved many a valuable horse. None genuine unless signed S. I. Tobias. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

SUGAR-CANE MILL FOR $20, COMPLETE, with three rollers and two hand-cranks. This is a new mill just constructed, and admirably adapted to making small experiments with the Chinese Sugar-Cane.
R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Boston, &c.	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Argo	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 14
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Sept. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 26
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 30
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 3
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 7
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Oct. 7

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton—A. P. Garcia, F. J. Gasquet, S. T. Relf, Louis Senares, J. D. Villegas, Wm. Arny, J. S. Armstrong, C. F. Bates, E. Bellevant, M. Lafourcade, V. Triquet, F. Goutheir, E. Gautier, A. Merkle, H. Fling, P. G. Robinson, J. D. Hill and servant, W. H. King, J. Lahens, S. Lahens, Count de Dion, G. H. Costar, H. Costar, A. Archibald, F. Chaisaignac, Mme. Albert and daughter, Geo. Dobbins, A. Dobbins, C. Boudonsquie and lady, E. Locquet and lady, Geo. Pochet, R. Quesnel, Mlle. Irenede Valmont, Mme. S. Driden, Mlle. P. Paquetta, Isaac Iselin, Theo. Vetterlin, Jules Posth, J. B. Bustamante, J. Chartrand, lady, daughter and son, Geo. Schedel and lady, M. Fehrenbach, H. Landrun, E. Giquel, G. Mathon, F. C. Latrobe, A. G. Delvalle, Mme. de Gogne, A. Voisin and lady, Mlle. Emily Seton and three sisters, B. Andrae, Capt. Brazier, Mme. Robinson, E. D. Stanton and lady, Dr. Geo. H. Tucker, F. Bronner, Dr. Rainey, S. Drucker, lady, two children and servant, Mlle. Van Schaick, Mme. Pickering, Mlle. Mary Pickering, E. Granbois, J. Freyd, G. Binder, Mlle. Sophia Secura, Mlle. Boothby, J. Albach and lady, T. H. Vetterlein, Mlles. Bertha and Emma Vetterlein, Mlle. M. Smallwood, Dr. A. Penniston, F. G. Barriere, M. Lopez, A. Rene, W. W. Leland, S. C. Barney, bearer of dispatches, Mlle. E. Lefebore, Mlle. A. Hudson, Mlle. G. Gilbert, Mme. E. Morel, Collyer, Mme. Rossett and child, Mme. Blattan and son, Mlle. A. La Tourze, H. Clark, lady and two children Mmes. Vouville, Lefort and Sies, Mlle. Sies, M. Hustille and lady, J. Amat, J. Bassa, E. Hubert, S. Lee, C. E. Hellebrandt, D. Yusing, Mme. Maillard, Mme. Griffith, H. Miller, lady and child, Mme. King and child, J. Schlegel, C. Duclos, R. A. Dennison, E. Boot, M. Lafort, F. Gardin, V. Cied, Revs. Desses and Chapins, Sies, S. Cerebelly, A. Dach, lady and three children, Mlle. E. Ludlam, Mme. Trempe, three children and servant, Mme. Brooks and daughter, Mme. M. Loeb and son, A. Nester, George Carter, T. Sigg, A. Sigg, H. Hanns, Mlle. C. and E. Sigg, Elizabeth Beisser, F. Held, lady and four children; A. Quord, F. W. Stuckert, C. S. Boyne, F. Stucken, V. and P. Marinoni, M. Brode, J. Hosler, H. Quontin, E. B. Lalande, William Day, Wm. Clelland, M. Finch, Church, Bronson, Bloy, Mallett and Francis. Total, 200.

In Steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Very Rev. Dr. Feeling, Rev. Costello, Rev. Hugh Brady, Rev. Mr. Cooke, Rev. Thomas Reilly, Rev. John Brady, F. W. Josglen, Francis Crawly, Chas. Prioland, H. Jilverman, K. Graborn, C. Graborn, James F. Connolly, James M. Burke, Wm. Flanney, John Singleton, Felig Freidman, Samuel Davis, John Penfold, Robert Smith, London; Rogers Bishop, Robert Smith, Glasgow; Mr. Roberts, Rev. P. Riscoll and lady, Mr. Todd, Mrs. Lansdowne, Miss A. Lansdowne, Miss B. Lansdowne, Bernard Preux, Mr. Crowthers, Mr. Lansdowne, Mr. Robertshaw, Jno. Campbell, Rev. M. E. Ellison, The Marquis Enis-V-iani, Mrs. Jannen, W. Albert, Rev. John O'Reilly, M. Kennedi, W. Brown and lady, Miss McPhail, Miss Crawford, Mrs. H. Turzo and child, Mrs. E. Mills, Mrs. Silverman, Miss Sarah Wilmer, Mrs. Ellen Singleton, R. J. Curtis, lady and three children, Mr. Murray, E. Dexter, Jr., D. B. Sargent, Dr. Fletcher, lady and child; Joseph Smith, J. Crane, Samuel E. Smith, Dr. Dickson and lady, Mr. Flint, Miss Flint, Miss Ritchie and sister, Mrs. Keuish, Miss Shepardson, A. Fullerton, Mr. Simons, John Whittaker, Joseph Whittaker, John Morrison, W. Marshall, Mr. Grabornet and lady, Mr. Howe and lady, J. B. Sprenger and lady, T. Armstrong, Mr. Darby and lady, Mrs. Lichtenberger, Miss Horner, Mr. Blutt, lady and infant, J. Blake, Jr., J. Sharman, J. Daves, Thos. Wallace, Mrs. Sharman, Miss Hood, Mrs. Stanley, Miss Stanley, J. Graborne and lady, R. Melladon, Col. J. R. I. Denton, F. Courtney and lady, Mr. Knight and lady, Miss Robertshaw, Mr. T. Petriement, C. MacFie.

In steamship Argo, from Bremen and Southampton—Edward Wunderlik and lady, C. L. Nichoff, P. H. Simmonds, A. Flohr and lady, C. Wuefing and lady, E. Hoffman, E. Thorbecko, J. Auber, lady and infant, J. Rest and lady, Mr. Grahel, Mr. Swartz, lady and two children, Miss E. Fink, F. Schwind, Clara Kirck, Charlotte Wultemath and servant, B. Bruning, E. Beck, Miss Emily Wermgk, Mrs. Bertha Brolm, Johanne Rosinsky, Miss Hertsch, three children and servant, Mr. Theurkans, lady and two children, Mr. Textor, L. Quest, L. Quedenfeld, Mrs. A. Leonardi, Mrs. Leonardi, Mrs. Strack, Mr. Strack and lady, Mr. Klenfelder and lady, Mr. Staffehl and wife, Mr. Hay, lady and two children, Mrs. Kernan and child, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Robinson, Mr. Howland, lady and six children, Miss Capon, Mr. Ychluter, Mr. Johnson, lady child, Mr. Henry, Mr. Fell, Miss Delavan, Mr. Collins, Mr. Roux, Mr. Hulsen, Miss Balbach, S. Strimi, M. Leon, T. S. Spencer, A. Bode, Mr. Koenenann, lady and three children, 132 second class, and 267 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 02 | Sun sets.... 5 34 | Moon rises.... 7 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 20 | Gov. Island. 11 05 | Hell Gate..... 12 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

Cleared.

Ships Christianna, Owens, London, Grinnell & Minturn; Maria, Bursley, Rio Janeiro, Siffkin & Ironsides; St. Nicholas, Braydon, Havre, Boyd & Co.; Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Northern Chief, Veazil, Mobile, H. D. Brookman.

Bark Nazarene, Smith, Miramichi, H. B. Gager; J. C. Nickels, Nichols, Buenos Ayres, Walsh, Carver & Chase; A. C. Adams, Heningway, City Point, Metcalf & Duncan; Ariel, Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince, O. L. & A. Ferris.

Schooners C. W. Bently, Reed, Darien, Demilt & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; J. M. Taylor, Smith, Washington, R. M. Blockwell; Moonlight, Tuttle, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Ann Turner, Gifford, New-Haven, J. C. Slaight; L. B. Ferguson, Barrett, Newbern, J. C. Slaght; Mary Jane, Renegan, Darien, Wm. F. Tufts.

Arrived.

Screw steamship City of Washington, Petrie, Liverpool Sept. 23, with mdse. and 449 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 4, lat. 41 28, lon. 62 50, passed ship Roland, (Brem.,) bound E. Same time, saw ship Trenton, (of Bath,) bound E. Oct. 5, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 16, saw steamship Ariel, hence for Bremen. Same day, ship J. L. Bogert, bound west.

U. S. mail steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre Sept. 22 and Southampton Sept. 23, 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Ship James L. Bogert, Conway, Sunderland Sept. 6, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co., vessel to Bogert & Kneeland. The ship Charlotte, Salisbury, for New-York, sld. the day previous.

Ship Gen. Cushing, (of Newburyport,) Varian, Marseilles 56 ds., and 35 ds. from the Rock of Gibralter, with wine, &c., to master. Has experienced heavy weather.

Ship Doctor Barth, (Ham.,) Numann, Hamburg 30 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to L. A. Amsmich. Has had 13 deaths on the voyage.

Ship Troy, (of Boston,) Balch, Antwerp Aug. 30, with mdse. and 230 passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Old.,) Schmeschel, Bremen 31 ds., in ballast, and 312 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Union, (Brem.,) Hortsmann, Bremen 29 ds., with mdse. and 216 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Julia, (Brem.,) Burhoon, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 21 passengers to Burchard & Buech.

Bark Johanna Elise, Wibourg, Hamburg Sept. 4, with mdse. and 227 passengers to F. Karch. Had 9 deaths on the voyage.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sea Lark, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Stephen Young, Perry, Eastport 10 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Golden Eagle, (Br.,) Moore, Hillsboro, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Alarm, (Br.,) Brehant, Malaga 35 ds., with fruit, &c., to Aymar & Co. Sept. 11, lat. 37, lon. 24, passed part of the poop-deck of a vessel, with the covering boards painted lead color.

Schr. Olive Branch, Gardner, Ellsworth 5 ds., with heading to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Esther Eliza, Wilcox, Lubec 6 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Dolphin, (Br.,) Bolland, Malaga Aug. 24, passed Gibraltar 25th; with lemons, raisins, &c., to Draper & Devlin.

Schr. President, (Br.,) Herman, Halifax, N. S., 4 ds., with oil and fish to J. Whitman & Co.

Schr. Gipsey, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., 9 ds., with laths to J. M. Halsted.

Schr. Boston, Huckins, Eastport 8 ds., with plaster to Jed Fry.

Schr. Sahwa, Huntley, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. D. J. Sawyer, Small, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to C. S. Snow.

Schr. Siah, Hooper, Machias, with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Has anchored at Flushing.

Schr. Huntress, Roberts, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Schr. Orrin Cowl, Smith, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Bay State, Verrell, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. P. B. Pitts, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Almira, Carman, Rondout for Pembroke.

Schr. St. George, Murphy, Rondout for Boston.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

BELOW—Ship Ivanhoe, (new.)

Sailed.

Ships J. R. Keeler, Allen, London; American Eagle, Moore, London; Rhine, Harward, Savannah; E. Bulkley, ——; Shawmut, Higgins, New-Orleans; Christiana, Owens, London. Bark Aequator, (Brem.,) Thurber, Manzanilla.

Memoranda.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22.—The ship Amazon, (of Boston,)—previously reported—has been sold by auction, for the sum of 4,850||000, equal to about $4,700 U. S. currency. The stores, &c., were sold independent of the ship, and all brought very fair prices. The cargo of the A. will be transhipped and forwarded to Melbourne, its destination, in the bark Hopper, (Swed.,) chartered for that purpose for $10,000, payable at port of delivery. The lowest tender for repairing the A. was 35,000||000, this, together with the great impossibility of obtaining funds, induced Capt. Ringot to sell the ship as she stood for the benefit of all concerned.—(*By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.*)

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 17, was seen off the Needles, E. & A. S. S. Jason, from New-York. Sept. 20, lat. 49 14 N., lon. 18 13 W., Am. packet ship Southampton, standing to southward. Oct. 5, off West End, L. I., Am. ship Gen. Cushing, stg. eastward.

Oct. 3, lat. 45 50, lon. 57 10, Am. bark Jenny Pitts, stg. to the southeastward.

Foreign Ports.

At Havre Sept. 22, Mercury, French, for New-York, sld. Sept. 19; Zurich, Rich, from and for New-York, Oct. 10; R. Gillchrist, Hawes, from Thomastown for New-Orleans Sept. 24; Guttenberg, Weeks, from and for New-Orleans Oct. 10; Mulhouse, Wilmer, from and for New-Orleans Sept. 28; Wm. P. Moses, Jones, from Bath for New-Orleans Oct. 10; Zenobia, Peters, from and for New-York Sept. 28; Oregon, Porter, from Boston for New-York Sept. 24; Princeton, Bell, from and for New-York Sept. 30; Aramede Snow, Harrison, from Boston for New-York Sept. 30; Anawan, McNair, from New-York, unc.; Rockland, Emily A. Hall, Wyman, from Portland, unc.; Bazaar, Stewart, from Richmond for New-Orleans Oct. 25; Ocean Rover, Pickering, from Portsmouth for New-York Oct. 10; Nuremberg, Schneider, from and for New-York Sept. 26; Portland, Wood, from and for New-Orleans Oct. 10; Rockaway, Lufton, from Castine for New-York Oct. 10.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

The public are respectfully informed, that with the present week will close the first series of the regular season, to be resumed on the return of the artists from Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. No effort will be spared by the Directors to make them as brilliant as possible, by availing themselves of the vast resources of this great establishment.

Positively last night but two.
FIRST NIGHT OF MOZART'S
DON GIOVANNI.
First appearance on the same nights of
Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE.
First appearance of
Signor GASSIER
In his renowned part of DON GIOVANNI.
Madame STRAKOSCH,
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Sig. ROCCO.

CARD.

No season in any great opera-house can be considered complete without, at least, one performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," the greatest of all operas. The revival of this stupendous work at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, has recently brought it prominently before the public, and the Directors of the Academy of Music have, therefore, determined to follow the example set by Mr. Lumley, in giving it *éclat* by presenting it with a cast such as has never been attempted, and making this performance the occasion of

The first joint appearance of
Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI
On one and the same evening,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 7 and 9,
IL DON GIOVANNI.

Madame DE LA GRANGE as	Donna Anna
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI as	Zerlina
Madame STRAKOSCH as	Donna Elvira
Singnor LABOCETTA as	Don. Ottavio
Signor GASSIER as	Don Giovanni
Signor ROCCO as	Leporello

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

The sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.

NOTICE.—The Free List (with the exception of the Press) will be entirely suspended on the Don Giovanni nights, on Wednesday and Friday.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 10,
Positively close of the Season.
On SUNDAY, Oct. 11,
LAST GRAND CONCERT and ORATORIO night by all the Artists of the Academy, an increased Chorus and an immense Orchestra.

Admission on Oratorio nights, 50 cents to all parts, and 25 cents to the Amphitheatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ORATORIO NIGHT,
SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on even an increased scale of splendor and magnificence, on which occasion
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear supported by an
IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

NOTICE.

THE LOW PRICE of ADMISSION of FIFTY CENTS to any part of the Academy, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS to the Amphitheatre, compels the management to entirely suspend the free list. Full particulars in future advertisements.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI THIS EVENING.
First joint appearance, in the same Opera, of
FREZZOLINI AND LA GRANGE.

NOTICE.

To those who, notwithstanding the announcement that the Free List (with the exception of the Press) is suspended, have applied for free admissions to the DON GIOVANNI NIGHTS, notice is given that their applications will not be attended to. Strict orders have been given to the Doorkeepers not to admit any person without a Ticket. This regulation will be maintained for the last three nights of the season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.
MORE NOVELTY BY
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
And SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.
First night of the new Ballet of
LOUISE, OR THE VISION.

Louise	Signorina Teresa Rolla

Positively last night but two of
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
Last night but two of Antoine as Bianco.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee	Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)	
Stage Manager	Mr. F. B. Conway

CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overture at 7 o'clock.
COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Second night of the Grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
Under the personal direction of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,
DOMENICO RONZANI.

The Management have the satisfaction to inform the public that the above far-famed Ballet Troupe, having been greeted on the first night of their début in New-York with acclamations of delight, from a theatre crowded from pit to dome; and the splendid ballet of FAUST having by the grandeur of its production, inaugurated a new era in the Terpsichorean Amusements of America, the Ballet will be repeated to-night, supported by the following

EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Praetesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI.
AIDED BY

Entirely new and superb scenery	By Geo. Heister
Varied and gorgeous costumes	By W. Vaches and ass'ts
Ingenious and appropriate appointments	By S. Wallis

EIGHTY CORYPHEES AND FIGURANTES!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, will be presented, for the second time, the grand ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled
FAUST.

Music	by Panizza Costa and Baiett

Distribution of characters.

Dr. Faust, an Alchemist	Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Berta (mother of Margherita)	Signora Gaetana Pratesi
Margherita (betrothed to Valentino)	Mlle Louise Lamoureux
Valentino (a young soldier)	Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Marta (friend and confidante of Margherita)	Signora Emma Santolini
Peters (betrothed to Marta)	Signora Cesare Cecchetti
Mefestofele (the genius of Evil)	Signor Domenica Ronzani
Spirito Danzante	Signor Filippo Baratti

Students, Male and Female peasants, Nobles, Ladies, Guards, Spirits of the Air, Angels, Witches, Wizards, Fantastic Citizens, Judges, Executioners, &c.

Previous to the Grand Ballet the new Irish Farce, (by Mr. Sloan,) called
MESMERISM.

Mike Murphy	Mr. J. Sloan

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR."
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor	Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents | Pit	12 cents

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.
Will be acted, for the third time, a drama entitled
THE CRUSADERS:
OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To commence with the farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.
To conclude with THE WANDERING BOYS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager........A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 7, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama of
BLACK HUGH, THE OUTLAW.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
THE YANKEE HEIRESS.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Sphor's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," (the dedication of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st. By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. REEVES, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene........Sole Lessee and Directress.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing the complete success of another ORIGINAL DRAMA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1857.
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

Marquis de Crevecoeur	Mr. Wheatleigh
Robert, a gardener, / Lord Thornley, an English nobleman, }	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Pierre Rouge	Mr. Jefferson
La Fleur	Mr. Peters
Le Clerc	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julia, Countess de Clairville	Miss Laura Keene
Countess Dowager	Miss Wells
Countess d'Aubigny	Miss Thompson
Fanchette	Miss Annie Taylor

Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with the new extravaganza entitled
THE SIAM LIGHT GUARD.

Sonofagongo I	Mr. Burnett
Catchmug	Mr. Jefferson
Knappkin	Mr. Peters
Fanny Nightingale	Miss Keene

Seventh Regiment of the Guard by Twenty Young Ladies.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Triumphant success of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will again appear in her
UNAPPROACHABLE CHARACTER OF
MEG MERRILIES,
received last night by an
IMMENSE AUDIENCE,
crowding the Theatre from parquette to ceiling, and pronounced by all to be the
GREATEST PERFORMANCE OF THE AGE.

WEDNESDAY—The romantic musical drama in three acts, of
GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY,
with all of Bishop's beautiful music.

Meg Merrilies, the Gipsy........Miss Cushman
Dominie, Mr. Mark Smith; Dinmont, Mr. C. Fisher; Dink, Mr. C. Boniface; Harry Bertram, Mr. Holman; Baillie, Mr. J. Moore; Julia, Miss Ada Clifton; Lucy, Mrs. Holman.

With the farce of MY SISTER KATE.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.
FAZIO will shortly be repeated.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. DAVENPORT,
Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. NORTON,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss GANNON. Mrs. ALLEN.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday, Oct. 7,) will be presented the comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW,
cast to the full strength of the company.
A favorite afterpiece will follow.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 7, at 3, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Exploits Athletæ; Fancy Dances, Picturesque Agilities, &c., &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN built for the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, will be exhibited THIS EVENING in the church by Messrs. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN and E. G. JARDINE, when a rich programme will be performed. JARDINE & SON, organ builders, No. 100 White-st., New-York.

HERR CLINE, THE ROPE DANCER, must call on the Treasurer of Purdy's National Theatre.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR THREE young men can be accommodated on moderate terms in a private family, with all the comforts of home; there are no other boarders; situate in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from James-slip and 10th-st. ferry. Apply to J. WELLSLAGER, No. 13 Wall-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A LADY INVALID CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with private board, nursing and every requisite attendance previous to and during confinement. No other boarders or children. Location retired. Address M. D., No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 89 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third to families or single gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a first-class house on Murray Hill, at No. 63 East 40th-st., where all the comforts of a home will be afforded. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING—GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN and families can be accommodated with board, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME ROOMS WITH board to be had in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Apply at No. 4 Union-square. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WHO ARE looking for a quiet, comfortable home for the winter, will find at No. 400 4th-st., two blocks east of Broadway, accommodations that may answer their requirements.

BOARDING.—A THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM to let with board. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms on the second floor, at No. 293 5th-av., corner of 32d-st. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, has three single and double rooms furnished, to let to gentlemen on liberal terms. Address Box No. 1,785, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO small children, (about 6 and 8 years,) in a private family, where very few if any other boarders are taken. Location within half a mile of Washington-square preferred. One good-sized room will answer. A note addressed Mrs. W. J., Box No. 1,464 Post-Office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be attended to. References exchanged. Payments weekly if desired.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR a gentleman and wife; a private family preferred; must be within 10 minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. References required. Address D., *Times* office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANTIC-ST., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE neighborhood by a gentleman and his wife. The terms must be very moderate. Address, for three days, A. B., *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A SMALL family will find very desirable apartments, on the first floor, newly painted, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square. Also, one third-story room, with pantry, grate and gas, for one or two persons.

MURRAY HILL.—FRONT ROOMS TO LET ON first, second or fourth floors, with private table if desired. House first-class, location retired, neighborhood excellent, family a clergyman's. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD for a gentleman and wife, two furnished rooms, fronting south, in a modern house—location 4th-av., 8th-av., and 14th and 35th sts. Address G. W. N., *Times* Office.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family, at No. 80 Franklin-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SITUATED IN BROADWAY, near the New-York Hotel—a suite of Rooms, furnished, consisting of parlor and three bed-rooms, with bath-room and closets, all communicating. The house is first-class, with all the modern improvements. The above apartments would be let to a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired, upon liberal terms. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 1,785, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floor to let, with board at No. 61 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUBLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.,
And a complete line of children's furs,
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

SELLING AT A SACRIFICE
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Such as
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPERS,
FLANNELS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THIS WEEK!
G. B. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

&c., &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Of these Goods
Submitted to immediate sale,
At an unheard-of
REDUCTION,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY.
The Ladies will find Great
Bargains in this
DEPARTMENT.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
THE ENTIRE SILK STOCK
REDUCED!
And now offered
AT A DISCOUNT OF 40 PER CENT.,
FOR THIS WEEK.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY!

And buy your
DRY GOODS
AT
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
Where you will find an extensive assortment of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
SELLING AT
LOWER PRICES THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH MERINOS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF DRY GOODS,
No. 767 BROADWAY,
MONDAY, Oct. 5,
100 pieces French Merinos,
At 87½ per yard, worth $1 13.
100 pieces at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

DRAPERY MUSLINS

AND
LACE CURTAINS
SELLING OFF REGARDLESS OF COST,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
No. 767 Broadway,
G. G. WILLIAMS.

AWFUL CRISIS.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS!
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

3,000 yards fine French Merinos	62½	cents
2,800 yards fine French Merinos	75	cents
2,500 yards 6-4 Barpoors beautiful goods	75	cents
5,000 yards 5-4 Paramattas	31	cents
3,500 yards 5-4 Paramattas	44	cents
5,000 yards Valencias	37½	cents
3,000 yards Superfine all wool De Laines	37½	cents
6,000 yards fine English De Laines	12½	cents

1 case Bombazines, 7s., 8s. and 9s., a great bargain.
All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open, on Monday, Oct. 5,
1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,

NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,

NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will open, on Monday, Oct. 5,
1,000 PIECES
FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard.
These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the increasing value of money,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have decided to sell off the whole of their valuable stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Goods,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
DRESS SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LANES,
WOOL PLAIDS, &c.,
SHAWLS, MERINOS, &c., &c.
Ladies will find the goods as cheap as represented.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CARPETING

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

7 and 8 quarter fine black Thibet for shawls, $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
W. JACKSON'S
New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 693 BROADWAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REDUCED.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

MOURNING CLOAKS!

MOURNING CLOAKS!!
MOURNING CLOAKS!!!
At BENSON & WILSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—FALL and Winter undergarments of every description, cotton, Merino, and lamb's-wool; Shaker-knit and Scotch wool of the best quality, selling off 20 per cent. below usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner Murray and Greenwich sts.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WET BLANKETS, WET BLAUKETS—At 5s. a pair, just received from auction, a decided bargain. Also, lots of all kinds of Dry Goods, receiving daily from auction at less than half price, at W. R. PEYTON'S Cheap Store, No. 264 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.

If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
500 dozen Ladies ⅝ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICOES, ONLY 1S. PER YARD,

Will be offered by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Several cases 4-4 French prints, 1s. per yard.
Former price, 2s. 6d.

HONITON, MALTESE AND GUIPURE SETS AND COLLARS.

2,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 75 cents to $3.
500 Honiton Lace Collars, from $2 25 to $3 50.
200 Honiton and Maltese sets, from $5 50 to $16.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.

300 Black Lace Veils, from $1 50 to $2 50; cheap.
15,000 yards wide and narrow Jaconet Flouncings, slightly soiled, 40 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.

Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,

WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles,
Very cheap,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 472 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD.

Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.

Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 472 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Over 2,000 French and English Beaver Cloaks, which we have arranged separate from our regular stock, and offer at prices varying from $2 to $5 each, most of which cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!

AT THE CLOSING SALE
of the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
LANE & PORTER.
Handsome Bayadere Silks only 8s.
Rich and Heavy Stripe do. 8s.,
Reduced from 14s.
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
EQUALLY CHEAP.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.
The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN
HAS MARKED
His stock of goods at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, Laces and goods generally.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES OF real lace and French embroideries, consisting of point lace collars $10, worth $14, $15 worth $20; Honiton medallion and Valenciennes sets $10, worth $15; rich embroidered handkerchiefs $6, worth $10, $15 worth $25; also, Honiton and point lace handkerchiefs $7, worth $12; black laces and veils at a great reduction; Valenciennes laces equally cheap and well worthy of the early inspection of buyers, at PETER ROBERTS',
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires a situation in some family, academy or school, to teach the ornamental branches, French and common English. The best of references given. Address for two weeks, JENNY P., Box No. 3,428 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF the State Normal School, desires a situation as teacher, in a school or family. Apply to Prof. DELAUNAY, No. 534 Broadway, from 12 to 6 P. M.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATED FRENCH TEACHER having a few hours at his disposal, offers his services to families and schools in the City and vicinity. Address C. PATUREL & CO., No. 292 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME years' experience in teaching wishes to give private lessons to a few pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Address C. J. S., *New-York Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 121 Waverley-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., *Times* Office.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, who is a graduate of a college, and has had two years' experience in teaching in this City, desires a situation to teach, a few hours per day, in a school or private family, in this City or in Brooklyn. Address Room No. 32, Union Theological Seminary.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY—NO. 289 BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every section of the Union, and no commission charged until suited. Information of vacancies (for Teachers) near or remote, will be liberally paid for, if available. Special advantages can be offered to parents seeking Schools for their children. A number of vacancies are now ready for Teachers. An accomplished Lady Teacher is wanted to go to Alabama—a most desirable position—salary, $500 and expenses.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPPLIES teachers with situations, schools with pupils, families with tutors and governesses; parents and guardians can consult gratuitously a list of all the most desirable schools and colleges. Wanted immediately, several female teachers of French, (with the accent.) Apply to SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN of several years' experience, is desirous of forming a connection for the next six months with some physician who requires an assistant. He is familiar with both City and country practice; also, the retail drug business, prescription practice and the dispensing of medicines. Terms—A home and some small additional compensation. Western New-York preferred. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 2,908 Post-Office.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERTISER, a practical tanner and owner of several very valuable improvements in tanning, by which a superior article of leather is made, with a great saving of time, labor and bark, wishes to associate with a person commanding some capital, for the purpose of tanning and to sell rights. Any communication addressed to A. B., No. 191 Bowery, stating capital and making further inquiries, will receive immediate attention.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who can come well recommended for industry and character, with $500 capital, may form a desirable business connection in a well-established newspaper establishment, about six hours' ride from New-York City, by inquiring of "THE V. B. PALMER CO." Advertising Agency.

GREAT CHANCE.—THE WINE, CONFECTIONERY and Fruit business, situated at No. 116 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts., is offered for sale. Apply to PRESCOTT & CO., on the premises.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMMAR School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the schoolhouse has been considerably repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be procured from any of the following school officers:

Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Burlew.
Inspectors—John P. Crosby, John M. Knox.
Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Linus W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.

Those wishing for details, in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school-house, on THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Male Department, or on JANE H. LINSLEY, Principal of Primary Department.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5—In ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry book-keeping, day and evening. Terms, $15 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 362 Broadway.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.
In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preëminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, }
OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisier, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st. REFERENCES: Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They become quick in figures, rapid business penman and good book-keepers. Stiffness or trembling will be trained out of any hand in one week. Commutation terms from $15 to $25 for a full commercial course. One $15 seat vacant.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALSF OF THE Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Oct. Appointments for interviews may be left at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL FOR BOYS is now open, and invites the attention of parents.
J. H. TYNG, No. 81 East 16th-st.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE, FLUSHING, L. I.—This institution, which is now in its 10th year, has been chartered with full College powers, and confers diplomas and degrees upon its graduates "in the same manner and with like effect as any other College in the State." Pupils are received at any time, and are charged from entrance. Board and Tuition, per annum, $150. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstore of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., or on application to Rev. WILLIAM H. GILDER, A. M., President of the College.

MISSES STEVENS' BOARDING AND DAY School will re-open Monday, Oct. 19 at No. 63 East 40th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. Pupils in music, drawing and oil-painting, portrait and landscape, are particularly solicited. For circulars, inquire at the School.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

TUITION.—A LADY, WHO HAS ONE OR TWO hours in the day unoccupied, is desirous to obtain a few more pupils in English, French, music, or drawing. Address GOVERNESS, No. 417 Broome-st.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$1,000.—ONE HALF, OR IF BUILT upon, the whole, on bond and mortgage, will buy one of 22 plots of ground, each containing six lots of 25x100 feet, within 45 minutes' ride from the City Hall, by ferry and stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered, and warranty deeds given. Situated on high ground, very healthy, and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Terms very low. J. H. BONN, Sole Proprietor, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., 3d floor, Room No. 45½.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, ccurt yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.—A two story and basement brick house, with range, hot and cold water, bath room, water closets, gas, and all in perfect order, situated near the Columbia College on 51st-st., near 4th-av. May be seen from 3 o'clock to 5 daily. Apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 109 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, part of the first-class house, No. 199 West 31st-st., consisting of four rooms on the second, and one room on the third floor, having all modern improvements. For terms apply on the premises, or to C. B. RICHARD, BOAS & CO., No. 150 Broadway. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, Nos. 108 and 110 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Possession given immediately. Inquire of E. STITES, No. 102 Nassau-st., Saffen & Stites.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SMALL NEW BROWN-stone-front house, on north side West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $750, or until May 1 next, $450. Security required. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, 74 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, AT No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av. Also a machine shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE, HIGH stoop house, No. 90 West 43d-st., newly painted, with gas, fixtures throughout, and all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 40 West 36th-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER HALF OF A VERY DESIRABLE brick house, rent low, to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 132 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, TO let or exchange for an improved farm or country seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, situate on Murray Hill, 36th-st., near the new Park, 4th-av.-place, replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN, TWO furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom, in a pleasant location. Inquire at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—POSSESSION AT ONCE—A SPLENDID floor, containing 6 rooms, wardrobes, drawers, Croton, gas, &c. Apply at the house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-st. A bill up.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN Waverly-place and 23d-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av., for six months or more, by a small family. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock to KISSAM & JONES, or GEO. A. JONES, Attorneys at Law, No. 59 William-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN ISLAND WANTED—Until 1st May next. One of small size preferred. Must be not more than half a mile from steamboat landings. Persons having such a place will find a desirable tenant by applying to VICTOR, No. 548 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A YOUNG merchant down town, a pleasant and convenient room, without board, below 20th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs., in a quiet house, with private family preferred. Also, a room for a nephew. Address K., Box No. 3,560.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS Railroad Bonds, good improved City Property, Bonds and Mortgages, or State Stocks—a splendid country residence, complete in every particular, with furniture, horses, carriages, &c., situated eight miles from the City of New York, and in every respect a most desirable property. It will be sold as it is, and the purchaser will find everything ready for immediate occupation. The price is $60,000, and a fair exchange, which will net 7 per cent. income on that sum, is all that is wanted. Address, with particulars, J. K., box 1,886 P. O., and all necessary information will be given.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTH Haverstraw, known as the Garner place, perfectly splendid and healthy, with 18 acres; house 40x45 feet, two stories and basement; spring near the door, and 100-horse water-power on the place. Price $5,000—less than the house cost. Inquire of Squire HAMMOND, next door, or of A. DAVIS, at No. 255 9th-av., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, will be sold, the whole, or in two parts, to suit a purchaser; two dwellings are on the premises, barn, carriage-house, wood-house, hen-house, all in good order, with a great variety of fruit-trees, such as cherries, apples, pears, and small fruits, and a plentiful supply of wood and water; it contains several building sites, and is well located for village or farming purposes. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the property; the owner will be in attendance to show the premises. Inquire of EDWARD CROMWELL, 2½ miles from Yonkers Depôt, or the same distance from Williams' Bridge.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse is 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a good road or family horse. Can be seen at No. 18 Hudson-st. Also, a cartman's cart and Harness. Apply as above.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$5,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. (Water Loan) Bonds, 1883.
$6,000 Newark City 6 per cent. Bonds, 1880.
$5,000 New Jersey Central Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 1876.
$3,000 Galena & Chicago Union R. R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 1863.
$3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. 2d mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds, 1875, (hyp.)
$10,000 Hudson River R. R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, 1865.
$500 Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 1st mortgage Bonds, 1883, (hyp.)
80 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
375 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each.
8 shares East River Fire Insurance Co., $5 each.
60 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
30 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 each.
20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
60 shares Shoe & Leather Bank, $100 each.
40 shares Grocers' Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Security Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
Next regular sale, Saturday, Oct. 10. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Also, special sales when required. Office No. 35 Wall-st.

G. WELLS NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

EZRA LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 25 Pine-st., will hold their regular sale of securities at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 12½ o'clock, and offer
$14,000 Michigan Central 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1869.
$10,000 Michigan Southern 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Detroit, Toledo, and Monroe 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
40 shares Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad,
25 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co..........$50 each.
25 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co..........$100 each
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co....$100 each.
50 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank..........$25 each.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, rosewood parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, with magnificent rosewood and oak furniture of every description, to be sold without reserve, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av. This furniture is of the finest kind, having been recently made to order, and embraces everything adapted to a superb and costly furnished residence, worthy the attention of those in want of really good furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, used but two months, two full suites rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade, richly carved, two splendid rosewood etageres with statuary marble tops, three large pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, French secretary, Turkish and reception chairs, corner etageres, music cabinet, about 600 yards rich carpets, silk and lace curtains, 21 costly oil-paintings, costly mantel vases, ormolu clock, marble groups, rosewood wardrobes with mirror fronts, elegant rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, marble washstands, sixteen superior hair mattresses, with rosewood chamber furniture of every description, secretary and bookcase, dining-room furniture in oak, consisting of rich carved extension tables, marble-top sideboard, dining chairs, silver ware, ruby, amber and crystal cut-glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, rockers, cottage and spring-seat chairs, sofas, lounges, Voltaire chairs, marble-top hall stand, velvet stair carpets, oil-cloths, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, with every description of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, all of which is in perfect order.
Catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the entire contents of the elegantly-furnished house, No. 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. It is filled with numerous sets of solid rosewood furniture, covered in brocatel, green and gold, crimson, blue and gold, maroons, velvet and leather; choice works of art, statuary, paintings, ormolu ornaments, &c.; splendid curtains in brocatel, India satin, lace, &c., 15 sets; wardrobes, bureaus and amour glaces, of rosewood, &c., all lined with camphor and satin wood; mirrors, pier, mantel and oval; tapestry, Brussels and Wilton carpets; magnificent rosewood bedsteads, cost $350 and $450 each, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues to be had at auction rooms, No. 8 Pine-st, or on premises, where furniture can be examined.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1857, at 10½ o clock, at No. 329 5th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels, tapestry, velvet and ingrain carpets, elegant parlor suites rosewood in brocatel, blue cloth and Morocco, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut bookcases, plate glass, magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood, Descombes maker; elegant etagere with plate glass, bronze figures, clocks, &c., brocatel curtains and fixtures, lace do., beautiful dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, gilt and figured China, fine cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut spring beds, hair mattresses, elegant toilet sets, chandeliers, oil-cloth, &c., &c. All the furniture is new and was made to order by Bosch. An assortment of kitchen ware all new, having never been used. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. Terms cash in bankable money on day of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH INSTANT, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of house No. 63 Laurens-st., by virtue of a mortgage, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-paintings, pier glasses, slabs and bookcases, oilcloths, basement, dining-room and kitchen furniture, together with gas chandeliers and fixtures throughout the house; the whole to be peremptorily sold. Deposits required from all purchasers, and goods to be removed same day.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a large variety of Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks. For further particulars see his catalogue.
Next regular sale TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Oct. 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of new and second-hand furniture in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting, in part, of rosewood etageres, parlor suites; dining, reception, Voltaire, easy, rocking and other chairs; bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, crockery, cutlery, carpets, paintings, fancy goods, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. At private sale, one Herring's and one Macfarland's safes.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION SALE of splendid household furniture and unfinished stock. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.—The sale of cabinet furniture, which commenced yesterday at the warerooms of Mr. William Gullifer, Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., will be continued at 10½ A. M. THIS DAY. In to-day's sale will be found the finest portion of the stock and the unfinished stock. Catalogues at the sale.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7—At 10 o'clock, in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Water-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars; also, immediately after, at No. 46 Beaver-st., a large assortment of Havana cigars.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8—AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 33 Pacific, between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, chairs, tête-a-tête, two sofa bedsteads, tables, hat-stand, &c., most of it as good as new.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the housekeepers is directed to a large sale of Household Furniture to be held at No. 91 West 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of every variety of household furniture, such as parlor suits in rosewood, richly carved and covered in rich brocatel and moquet, etageres, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, 1 superior 7-octave piano-forte, pearl keys; carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, vases, and every variety of parlor ornaments, French-plate pier glasses, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

SALT NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF THE public is called to the sale of about 5,000 sacks Liverpool Ashton, Marshall's, ground, and about 2,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, to be sold by GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, at the store of R. H. LAIMBEER, No. 23 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock. See auction head in *Journal of Commerce* and other papers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale.
HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

BOOTS.—LORIN BROOKS & SON, NO. 188 FULTON-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, are manufacturing boots of every description to order, of a superior quality. Lasts fitted to feet and resined without charge. Large assortment of boots and shoes, of best quality, kept on hand, at retail.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

JOSEPH H. LADD,
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 22 Beekman-st.,
New-York.

References—Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., Messrs. Freeland, Squires & Co., Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co.
STOCKS and BONDS purchased and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale. Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the tenth day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the 22d of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the tenth day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,
Danl. B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
Aug. C. Downing,
Gaz. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
Isaac Townsend,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Denning Duer,
John Steward, Jr.,
Robert B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
Edw. C. Center,
Josiah Oakes,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
J. M. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
George T. Adee,
John J. Astor, Jr.
Fred. A. Delano,
Joseph Howland,
Danl. D. Smith,
Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,
Robert S. Hone,
Sam. V. Hoffman,
Jacob Anthony, Jr.
J. P. G. Foster,
John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.,
W. MILLEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'55-1aw2yW

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.
ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 11 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 100 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office.
WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BIBLE MEETING.—BY APPOINTMENT OF the Managers of the American Bible Society, a meeting will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing statements from Rev. Drs. Schauffler and Riggs, of Constantinople, as to the demand for the Scriptures in Turkey; and from Rev. Dr. Tyng, recently turned from the same country and the Holy Land. Rev. Dr. Monod, of Paris, will also make statements as to distributions in France. The public are invited to attend.
J. C. BRIGHAM,
JOSEPH HOLDICH,
JAS. H. McNEILL, Corresponding Secretaries.
BIBLE HOUSE, Oct. 5, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies will meet on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, on the subject of arranging the drill-rooms to be made in the new Tompkins Market. All parties interested in the matter are invited to attend. By order of WM. McCONKEY, Alderman XXth Ward, Chairman.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION COMMENCES its Anniversary THIS MORNING, in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Church, in Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth. Business meeting in the Lecture Room at 9 o'clock A. M. Public exercises in the Meeting House at 10 A. M. Distinguished advocates of the revision of the English Bible will address the Union.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The members of the Committee appointed at the meeting held on the 2nd inst., and others holding books of subscription to the new loan, are requested to meet at the office, No. 45 Wall-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20..........1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4..........1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18..........1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1..........1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15..........1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12..........1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26..........1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10..........1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24..........1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7..........1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21..........1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5..........1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........Oct. 24	Saturday..........Nov. 14
Saturday..........Dec. 5	Saturday..........Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct.31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct.31	Saturd'y, Nov.28	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly LUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 288 Bowery. Open every evening.

A BARGAIN.—AT THE MUSIC STORE NO 409 Broadway, one 7-octave Piano-forte, superior in tone, from the best maker in the city; cost $300. Will be sold for $200. Warranted for two years.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PERSONS IN New-York or Brooklyn, breaking up housekeeping, having first-class furniture in good order to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser for a large portion, by addressing W., Box No. 479 Post-Office, New-York. Also, a good piano wanted.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. PRESDEE.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.
The excruciating torment of tooth ache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.
None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.
They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:
Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.
Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old-established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 26 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diplomas in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The female's infallible monthly restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Address letters to Dr. DUBOIS, No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.
We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT.
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

CAUTION TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.—All persons are hereby forbid paying any money or delivering any property of mine to FREDERICK CREIGHTON, as his receipts will not be acknowledged by me. Messrs. JOHN BLISS & SON, No. 26 Burling-slip, are my sole agents in New-York from this date.
GEO. E. PORTER.
No. 7 Congress-st., Boston, Oct. 6, 1857.
Mr. GEO. E. PORTER will henceforth act as an exclusive agent in Boston for the sale of our chronometers.
JOHN BLISS & SON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1857. No. 26 Burling-slip.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE powers of attorney granted by I. M. MACKAY for the transfer of the following certificates of stock in the Minnesota Mining Company: say 42 shares, 33 shares, and 50 shares, in all 125 shares, have been revoked, and all persons are cautioned against the negotiation of same, with any persons holding said powers.
J. D. McKENZIE, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT,
Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JAMES OLMSTEAD and CHARLES PERFECT:—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 6th day of October, 1857.
o7-1aw6wW* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN BEAM against RACHEL DEVOY, wife of John C. Devoy, John C. Devoy, her husband, Leah Bouton, wife of Edwin Bouton, Edwin Bouton, her husband, and Sarah Beam.—In partition.—In pursuance of a decretal order of the Supreme Court made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscribers, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Broome-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on Broome-street twenty-five feet westerly from the corner of Willett-street, thence running southerly in a line parallel with Willett-street one hundred feet, thence westerly twenty-five feet, thence northerly to Broome-street one hundred feet, thence easterly along said Broome-street in front twenty-five feet.—Dated New-York, Sept. 4, 1857. RICHARD S. CUMMING, Referee.
SMITH & DITTENHOEFER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. s5-2aw6w*

SUPREME COURT.—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EFFINGHAM COCK, WILLIAM E. COCK, and GEORGE E. COCK against SAMUEL STINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and seven cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 20, 1857.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
au19-1aw8wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—STEPHEN J. WALTERS against HUGH A. YOUNG, MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHŒBE MALLINSON, his wife.—(Summons for relief.)—To MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHŒBE MALLINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 15, 1857.
A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 3d day of August, 1857. A. M. BURR,
s2-1aw8wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
s30-1aw6wW* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MUSKINGHAM BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 22d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 29, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 53 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.
ZITZ & KAPP, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.
s23-1aw12W* No. 53 Liberty-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 29, 1857. SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GRIDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857. CAROLINE ROPKE,
jy15-1aw6mW* Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN,
JOHN FLANLEY, Executors.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.
MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.
ap22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, JR., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 First-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857. ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.
mh31-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL,
CARL STRUVER, Executors.
o7-1aw6mW*

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers.
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 6.

$4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	90
12,000	N.Y.State 6s, '58.	90
5,000	do..........	90¼
2,000	Tenn.State 6s, '90	75
20,000	Mo. State 6s.....	66
5,000	do..........s30	65
7,000	Virginia 6s......c	80
2,000	Ind State 5s.....	74
8,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	80
1,000	Erie R. 2d.mtg.bds	75
1,000	E. R. 3d.m.b's.1883	55
3,000	E. R. Con.bds.1871	21
		20½
3,000	do..........	20
12,000	do..........	30
3,000	E. R. Con. b's.1862	85
2,600	N.Y.&N.H.b's1860	50
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds	70
4,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	69
4,600	do	
7,000	Gal.&C.2d m bds	65
10	Merchants' Bank..	93
27	do..........	92
25	B'k of Commerce.c	79
30	do..........	78
40	Am. Ex. Bank.....	71
20	do..........	70
10	Metropolitan Bank.	72½
10	Park Bank........	68
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	93
35	do..........	92
350	Cum. Coal Co....s3	5¾
150	Penn. Coal Co.....	57
312	N. Y. Cent. R. R...	53
200	do..........s30	52
310	do..........	53½
50	do..........s30	52½
300	do..........2d	53
50	do..........s3	52¾
110	do..........	52¾
725	do..........	52
50	do..........s30	51
165	Ga. & Chic. R. R...	58
20	Erie Railroad....c	10
100	do..........b3	10¼
200	do..........opg	10¼
100	do..........b3	10⅛
250	do..........opg	10⅜
65	N.H.&Hartford R.R.	100
10	Chi.& R.Island R.R.	56½
122	do..........	56
10	do..........	55½
50	do..........s10	55
10	do..........	55
15	La Crosse& Mil.R.R.	7
20	do..........	6¾
100	Reading R. R....s30	25
100	do..........s10	27
100	do..........stwk	27
700	do..........c	30
100	do..........c	29½
300	do..........c	29
300	do..........	28
120	do..........b3	28
100	do..........s5	26
200	do..........s10	25
100	do..........s3	25½
450	do..........s5	25
119	Mich. Cen. R. R....	34
25	do..........	33½
5	M. S. & N. I. R. R..	11
66	Panama Railroad...	65
50	Ill. Cen. R. R....s10	84½
169	do..........c	85
10	do..........s3	84
63	Cl. & Pitt. R. R.....	10
15	do..........	9¾
280	do..........	9½
10	Cleve. C. & C.R. R	75
50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	26
100	do..........	25½
150	do..........	25
500	do..........b3	24½
10	Mill. and Miss. R.R.	16¼
39	do..........	18

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjouurnment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by S. Draper:

$2,000 City of Brooklyn 6 Ᵽ cent. Bonds, Int. ad.	85
4,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 8s, Int. ad.	38½
5,000 Milwaukie & Horicon R. R. Co. 8s, Int. ad.	20½
50 shares New-York and Erie R. R............	10⅝
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co......	78
30 shares Bank of Commerce............	78¼@77¾
100 shares Milwaukie and Mississippi R. R.	17¼@16¾
25 shares Broadway Bank..................	100
42 shares Artisans' Bank..................	55
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co..........	106½
10 shares Park Bank.......................	72⅛
12 shares Nassau Bunk.....................	79⅛
60 shares Bank of the State of New-York......	78⅛

Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$4,000 N. J. Central R.R. 7s. Int. added	76¼
9,000 Cleve. & Pittsburg R.R. 1st m. Int. add.	32½
3,000 Gal. & Chicago Union 1st m. Int. add.	75
5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 1st m. Int. add.	30½
5,000 New-York & Erie Cod. Bds. Int. add.	11
3,000 Mil. & Horicon Farm Bds. Int. add.	26¼@29¼
3,000 La Cross & Milwaukee Bds. Int. add.	9¾@8½
3,000 Northern Indiana Bds. Int. add.	57½
5,000 Iowa County 8s. Int. add.	49@47½
2,000 N. Jersey Central R.R. 1st. m. Bds.	76½
9,000 Cleve. & Pittsbg. 1st m. Bds. $1,000.	32½
3,000 M. & Hor. R.R. 8 Ᵽ c. Farm m. Bds.	26½@29¼
3,000 North. Ind. R.R. (Goshen) 7 Ᵽ c. Bds.	57½
3,000 Mil. & Hor. R.R. 1st m. 8 Ᵽ c. Bds., 1878.	30½
5,000 Galena & Chicago R.R. 1st m. 7 Ᵽ c. Bds.	75
5,000 N. Y. & Erie Bds. of '71, $1,000 each.	11
30 shares Sixth Avenue R.R..................	79
23 shares Grocers Sugar Refining Co...........	40
10 shares Continental Bank..................	75
15 shares Park Bank.......................	72¾
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co................	100¼
45 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co...........	153¾
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co............	91½
10 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co.................	91½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mich. State 6s...	70
5,000	do..........	71
5,000	do..........	71¼
1,000	do..........	71½
17,000	Ohio State 6s, '86.	88
5,000	do..........	87½
1,000	Virginia 6's......	80
1,000	do..........	78¾
1,000	ErieR.R.Con.B'71	20
20	Metropolitan Bank.	72
10	Park Bank.........	68
20	Bank of Commerce	77
10	Am. Ex. Bank......	70
25	Pacific M. Stmp. Co	62
50	Del.& Hud. C.Co.b3	92
200	Penn. Coal Co......	55
50	Erie Railroad....s3	10
65	Chi. & R. Isl. R'd...	54½
20	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	15½
75	Mich. Central R. R.	33
10	do..........b3	33
25	Panama R. R.......	64
100	do..........	63½
50	do..........b60	67
30	Ill. Cen. R. R.......	84
100	Gal. & Chi. R.......	56
35	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	24
250	do..........	23½
25	do..........	23¼

Tuesday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Official Bank Statement, published this morning, had an unfavorable influence on Money affairs, and completely checked the returning confidence, so far as the position of the Bank movement is looked to for relief. This sense of discouragement would not have been so marked but for the meeting of Bank Presidents this day week, when an extension of loans, to the extent of three millions, was resolved upon. That the disposition existed to make good this promise, there is no question. That the ability was evidently wanting, is the unfavorable point manifested in the statement immediately succeeding the meeting. Yet the week's trial has by no means left the Banks in an exposed condition. The draughts made upon their Specie, and upon the Sub-Treasury, aggregating four millions dollars, did a world of good in strengthening other Specie-paying points, and in assuring timid depositers here that they may distrust and draw upon their Banks, but are not likely to break them if they stand by each other, and permit the American Exchange and Metropolitan to stand by the New-York State and New-England country bank currency. The statement to-day is strong enough for this, with the aid of the California remittance, and the prospect of two millions more this week from the Sub-Treasury. The responsibility is now devolved upon the fifty-four associated banks in the Clearing-House acting as one body. There is no change advised in the general look of things at Boston. The Suffolk Bank redemption goes on fairly, but a considerable number of the New-England country banks are dropped out every day—three at Hartford this morning, the Charter Oak, Exchange and Mercantile. Of the New-York country banks, the Bank of Watertown is discredited to-day. The American Exchange refused the drafts of Sather & Church this forenoon, after honoring such as were presented for payment yesterday. This step was equally unexpected and unfortunate for the market. The Gold shipment of the house by the *Central America* was insured in Wall-street, and the insurance paid to the bank. The shipment of the 5th September came to hand yesterday to their credit at the Bank. But it seems that their remittances have included some short-sight bills on the old and very respectable house of Willetts & Co. in the Pacific trade, who stopped payment, to the surprise of the whole Street, this morning. Mr Samuel Willett was formerly President of the American Exchange Bank; a member of the Society of Friends; an old merchant of reputed large wealth, and at the head of a house so independent a few months ago as to authorize three or five day bills against the shipment of hides and other merchandise from San Francisco round Cape Horn. His name was in such high credit that he employed his paper, in place of cash, in advancing largely upon bond and share securities; and the probability is that the recent enormous depreciation has left these securities upon his hands, with his paper still out.

We hear of no other stoppages of importance. It is not improbable that private extensions are now the order with a good many parties, and that the Banks and importers already see the impossibility of carrying the jobbers and grocers through October, without large indulgence, unless the domestic exchanges with the West take a sudden turn for the better. At present there is no such thing as negotiating checks or drafts, even at sight, west of Albany or south of Baltimore, and remittances are almost as difficult to be made from distant points indebted to New-York. It is some relief to know that the demand for Sterling Exchange continued until the closing of the mail for the Boston steamer, and there was a fair additional business done to-day at par to 102 Ᵽ cent. Continental bills were unsettled, and we heard of the most extravagant differences paid on France, say from 5 francs 70 centimes to the dollar, to 5 francs 40 centimes.

The Stock Market, following the reaction, created yesterday afternoon on the first announcement of the Bank Statement, was lower on the opening business of the day, but the prices made attractive buyers, and the tone at the close was quite steady. The City Bank shares continued to suffer severely, and some sales of State Stocks not usually dealt in at the Board, were forced at very cheap figures, such as Ohio 6s of 1886, (the new loan,) at 88@87½; Michigan State 6s at 71½, and New-York 5s of 1858, at 90½. Erie Bonds of 1871 were also done as low as 20 Ᵽ cent. Erie shares closed at 10½; New-York Central, 52½; Reading, 27½@28. The general market left off with a fair demand for stocks.

The Discount Brokers were indisposed to operate to-day, and no quotations were ventured for paper, except about 2½@3 Ᵽ cent. for a very few select names.

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day *one million dollars over its receipts*, reducing the balance in this City to $6,560,045, as against $12,500,000 when the pressure set in. About half the disbursements of to-day went into bank at once; $200,000 went to Philadelphia, and the remainder into the Savings Institutions. The payments out including $112,000 on California account and $110,000 to the Collins' line of mail steamers.

Messrs. Ezra Ludlow, Jr., & Co., will hold their regular sale of securities to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods, during the week ending to-day, was $1,721,980, against $1,412,864 the week ending Oct. 4, last year.

We are requested to state that Van Vleek, Read & Drexel, of New-York, and **Drexel & Co.**, of Philadelphia, have no connection with Sather & Church, whose business with them closed in June last.

Mr. Wright in his circular for the Boston steamer reports the following of the Cotton movement:

The business in cotton throughout the whole country is in a great measure disorganized by the money panic still prevailing at the North and East. Exchange on London has fallen 8 Ᵽ cent., and there is no money to buy at the decline. As a consequence, the numerous orders in hand cannot be filled, and shipments abroad will be small for some time. The decline submitted to in New-Orleans is not quite made up by the fall in the rate of exchange, and so far as heard from, the South show no signs of weakness, either in holding cotton or in meeting their engagements.

Southern Markets—As reported by mail, were active for English and French account, in New-Orleans, at 16⅝c.@16¼c. for Middling; Freight, ½d.; Exchange, 7¾@8¼ Ᵽ cent. In Mobile at 15⅝c. for Middling; Freight, ½d.; Exchange, 7 Ᵽ cent. By telegraph for a week later, we learn that the buying had ceased materially, owing to the difficulties in negotiating sterling bills. At New-Orleans, on the 1st October, 5,000 bales were sold at 14c.@14¼c., which shows a decline nominally of two cents Ᵽ ℔., but which is more than counterbalanced by the decline in exchange from 107¾@108¼ to 98@100 Ᵽ cent., at which rate negotiations were made; so that even at this decline in price, Middling cotton cannot be laid down in Liverpool below 9½d. Ᵽ ℔.

Crop—The accounts from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are decidedly unfavorable, and the opinion gains ground in those States that 3,000,000 bales is a full estimate with ordinary weather during the Autumn, and a frost about the first week in November. From the West and South-west the accounts continue to speak of very fair prospects for an average crop. I give these as the current or prevailing ideas on the subject of crop, but would again remark that all depends, more this year, than usual, on the period at which frost stops the further growth of the plant. No approximate estimate can be made for a month at least. The frost reported on the 1st inst., at Chattanooga, Tenn., will not have an injurious effect on the plant even in that section, and we have no account of frost at any other point.

Receipts, Exports, &c.—The receipts at all the ports amount to 31,000 bales, against 57,000 bales last year, and 61,000 bales the year before. The total receipts to date are 53,000 bales, against 121,000 bales last year, and 189,000 bales the year before. The export to Great Britain is 8,000 bales, last year 4,000 bales, year before 15,000 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 62,000 bales, against 122,000 last year, and 212,000 bales the year before.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts...	53,000	121,000	189,000	85,000	58,000
Ex. to G. B...	16,000	12,000	60,000	33,000	35,000
Ex. to France.	....	12,000	13,000	17,000	2,000
Ex. other F. P.	2,080	5,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Total Export..	18,000	29,000	77,000	56,000	45,000
Stock on hand,	62,000	122,000	212,000	134,000	99,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts...	31,000	57,000	61,000	47,000	23,000
Ex. to G. B....	8,000	4,000	15,000	14,000	5,000
Ex. to France.	....	6,000	6,000	10,000	1,000
Ex. other F. P.	....	....	....	1,000	....
Total Exports..	8,000	10,000	21,000	25,000	6,000

The Annual Meeting of the Clearing House Association was held to-day, and the old officers reëlected in a body. They are as follows: *Chairman*—Thomas Tileston. *Secretary*—R. S. Oakley. *Clearing-House Committee*—James Punnett, A. E. Silliman, J. L. Everitt, Richard Berry, James T. Soutter. *Committee of Conference*—James Gallatin, D. H. Arnold, C. O. Halsted, H. F. Vail, J. Campbell. *Committee on Admission*—F. Deming, B. F. Wheelwright, Jacob Aims, S, Knapp, J. Q. Jones. *Arbitration*—W. H. Johnson, J. E. Williams, W. J. Lane, Jos. M Price, A. S Fraser.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. POLLOCK—MEASURES OF RELIEF PROPOSED,

The Legislature met to-day. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock at noon by Speaker Finney, and the House at the same hour by Speaker Getz. Soon afterwards a message was received from Gov. Pollock, as follows:

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

Gentlemen: By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the Constitution, I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the General Assembly at this time. An extraordinary occasion for so doing, as contemplated by the Constitution, has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to take into consideration and adopt such measures of relief as the present exigencies may seem in your wisdom to demand. A sudden and severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth and in some of our sister States. This result, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable, having become, from the operation of causes unnecessary now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering from the want of a currency, the destruction of confidence, and the numerous evils consequent on financial embarrassment. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock, trade and commerce have been paralyzed, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic have seen their bright prospects suddenly blasted, and many have been involved in a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or foresight could avert. Many of our furnaces, rolling-mills, and factories have been closed, extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned, and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with gloomy apprehensions of the future. It is not my intention to discuss in this communication the causes of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us, troubles surround us, and to relieve the community, restore the confidence and bring back the prosperity lately enjoyed, and which it is hoped is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation will be required. The present exigency requires, and every consideration of the present and future interests of the Commonwealth and the people would seem to demand that the Banks should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by a suspension, which should be authorized for such reasonable period as will enable them safely to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie. To force the Banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from their debtors and would entail upon the community the miseries of widespread bankruptcy and ruin, while, on the other hand, an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of suspension would greatly increase the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than is clearly necessary and the best interests of the community may require. The general embarrassment and depression of trade and commerce, and the consequent depreciation of the value of real and personal property, if permitted to continue, will seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained and so honorable to her character, may be endangered, not by any inability to pay, but from the difficulty if not the impossibility of procuring a medium in which payment can be made. The faith of the State must be preserved intact. I therefore recommend that the Banks which may be relieved from the penalties upon such suspension by existing laws, shall be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the Treasury and balances standing to his credit to any of the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth into specie as soon as the same shall become necessary for the payment of the interest on the funded debt. And as a further relief to the community, and as a condition of the release of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it is respectfully recommended that the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to their late general suspension, shall be required, (under such limitations and restrictions as may be deemed expedient,) to receive the notes of each other continuing solvent, at par, in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them respectively during their suspension; the bank or banks resuming specie payments to be relieved from this condition. For the relief of the debtors provision should be made for an extension of the time in which execution on judgments may issue, and the period now provided by law for the stay of execution. The issue of relief or bank notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, should not now be authorized, nor should the Banks, during their suspension, be permitted to declare dividends exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. The moneyed institutions of the Commonwealth, it is believed, are generally in a sound and solvent condition, and if the measures suggested be adopted, the Banks will be enabled to meet all their liabilities, supply a currency adequate to the demands of legitimate trade and the ordinary business of life, regain public confidence, aid and revive every branch of industry, and save their creditors and the community from the bankruptcy and ruin, inevitably consequent on the intense pressure of the present financial crisis. The questions submitted for your determination are important and momentous. They rise far above all partisan or political considerations or calculations. A suffering community in the hour of their anxiety and peril expect, at your hands, prompt and patriotic action for their relief. Influenced by no other considerations than the public good, prompted by no other than honest and honorable convictions of a public and private duty, may the result of your deliberations meet the expectations, relieve the wants, and harmonize with the true interest of the people.

JAMES POLLOCK.

In the House before reading the message, a resolution was offered requiring the Banks to remit the account concerning their condition before legislation; and the question was debated upon after reading the message.

The resolution was finally postponed.

A motion for the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to report on the Governor's Message was defeated by a vote of 17 to 74.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE.

Various bills relating to the banks were read and referred. One of these prohibits the issue of notes under twenty dollars; another legalizes the suspensions and fixes the time for resumption, and another extends relief to the people by suspending the collection of debts by banks.

Mr. Jordan's bill suspends the operation of the Act of 1850, forfeiting the charters of the Banks and imposing penalties for suspension; authorizes the Banks to make loans and discounts and issue their own and other notes for a period of blank days; restricts dividends to six per cent.; requires the publication of quarterly statements in newspapers; requires the suspended Banks to take the notes of other Banks in payment of debts, under certain regulations; requires deposits to be made with the State Treasurer, payable in specie; authorizes a stay of execution for one year in all cases where the defendant's estate, in the opinion of the Court, is worth the amount of the judgment, or where security is given; the act to take effect immediately on its passage, and its provisions to be accepted by the banks within sixty days thereafter.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Brown's Bank bill:

It requires the banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg to publish a weekly statement of their assets and liabilities, and the country banks to furnish each month weekly exhibits of their affairs to the Auditor-General, who is to arrange them in tabular form, and publish in one newspaper; limits bank dividends to 6 per cent, clear of the State taxes, until said banks have accumulated a reserve or contingent fund of not less than 25, nor more than 30 per cent. on their capital stock, and thereafter limits the dividends to 9 Ᵽ cent., all earnings above that amount to be paid into the State Treasury; requires that said reserve or contingent fund shall be invested in State or United States loans, and deposited with the Auditor-General as additional security for the redemption of notes, and to be applied to that purpose upon failure to redeem in specie; prohibits banks, savings funds, and insurance companies from dealing in or purchasing bank notes at less than their par value; prohibits banks from purchasing or acquiring their own stocks after —day, and the circulation of bills of a value less than ten dollars.

Mr. Brown's bill relative to Railroad and Navigation Companies prohibits them from incurring a floating debt greater than 10 per cent. on the capital stock paid—all engagements or promises to pay within five years being considered as floating debt; requires companies now having a floating debt of a greater amount to reduce the same, as aforesaid, within one year; and makes the President, Directors and other officers, individually liable for floating debt beyond the amount allowed.

Mr. Brown's joint resolution expresses that it is the opinion of the Legislature that if Congress has no power to control or restrain the circulation of paper money, the Constitution should be amended so as to confer that power; and that if Congress has the power, it becomes its duty to exercise it.

READING RAILROAD STOCKS.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Much excitement was occasioned among the stockholders of the Reading Railroad last evening, by the discovery of an act of the Legislature of 1850, extending the bonds which makes stockholders individually liable for all the debts of the Company thereafter contracted, with a provision "not to include bonds which may be issued in lieu of bonds already existing."

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The financial panic has about disappeared, and business in State-street begins to assume its usual quiet character. Money, however, continues tight, and there are few transactions in stocks of any kind. No failures are reported to-day. The reported suspension of John A. Lowell is authoritatively contradicted.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SPRINGFIELD.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Judge Merrick, upon motion of the Bank Commissioners, has granted a temporary injunction on the Western Bank of Springfield,

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock............................	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts.....................	49,316,000
Specie..................................	2,563,000
Amount due from other Banks............	6,112,600
Amount due to other Banks..............	3,201,800
Deposits...............................	12,961,400
Circulation............................	6,287,700

SUSPENSIONS IN HARTFORD.

Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Charter Oak Bank, the Mercantile Bank, and the Exchange Bank suspended specie payment this morning.

The officers of all the other Banks met last night and resolved not to suspend.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 6—P. M.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange to consider the currency question. Mr. Henry, Bank Commissioner of Illinois, made a statement of the condition of the Banks of that State, which was generally regarded as satisfactory. The Committee appointed to report on the subject convened in the afternoon, but adjourned without coming to a definite conclusion. The vote on receiving the currency at par stood at a tie previous to the adjournment. A resolution was passed to petition the Legislature to issue no more bonds at present, and to create a Sinking Fund for the payment of the interest on those already issued.

Another meeting was held at the Exchange to-day.

The suspension of Lucas & Co. created no excitement, as their assets are known to be ten times greater than their liabilities.

There is a run to-day upon the Bank of Missouri, and the Boatmen's and Germans' Savings Institutions. There are no evidences of suspension yet. The regular banks remain strong.

At the meeting at the Merchants' Excange, to-day, a resolution to receive and pay out the currency at par was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in this city has been placed under an injunction by the Attorney-General.

FAILURE IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Messrs. F. & A. H. Dodge, merchants and importers in Georgetown, are said to have made an assignment. Heretofore they were considered the heaviest business firm in the District of Columbia.

THE BANKS IN WILMINGTON.

Petersburg, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Petersburg *Express* says it is rumored here this evening that the Banks of Wilmington and Cape Fear refused to redeem their notes yesterday. The Commercial and Bank of the State redeemed everything. All of them are said to be perfectly solvent.

SUSPENSION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Voorhies, Griggs & Co., have suspended; temporarily it is supposed.

The Money Panic—What is the Remedy?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is to be done to arrest the progress of evil—the rapidly and wide-spreading pecuniary embarrassment that hangs like a pall of darkness over our land, so rich in resources, and possessing, as it does, all the elements of wealth and prosperity? Irresolution and inaction appear, when decision, energy, and activity are wanted. Nothing has been done, no combined movement has been made on the part of the banks and capitalists to mitigate existing evils, or to arrest those with which the country is menaced. Last week the public mind was buoyed up by the assurance that the banks would do something to lessen the fury of the financial storm—that they would one and all make a liberal extension of their loans—but their published statement shows that the line of their discounts was contracted, not enlarged, and this circumstance produced much disappointment and gloom among business men. The Banks of this City may hope to strengthen themselves by inaction and contraction, but it will prove the cause of weakness and not strength. They can, while the pressure exists, collect only a small portion of their debts, because the means of paying them cannot be obtained.

There never was a time in which the great body of the farming interest, the basis of our industrial pyramid, stood on a more solid foundation; but the farmer cannot sell his produce and cannot pay his debts, and from his failure to pay, the country merchants cannot pay the city merchants, and thus crippled, the city merchants will not be able to pay the Banks. *There is waiting to be brought to market the largest crop of grain ever raised in this country*, but where is the money to be obtained with which it can be purchased and transported to this City? The country Banks can do nothing, not even the soundest of them. They are struggling for existence against a policy that throws back upon them their notes almost immediately for redemption. They cannot pay them out because instead of contributing to fill the channels of circulation, they will be packed up by those who have debts to pay in New-York and find their way in a few days into the Banks here, when they will not be paid out again but sent home for redemption in gold or its equivalent.

In ordinary times, when the domestic bills of the country Banks payable in this City, were promptly paid, resources were thereby created amply sufficient to redeem their circulation—and many of them kept large amounts in deposit here. These deposits were often a source of large profits to the city banker, but now the deposits of the country Banks have been absorbed by the redemption of their notes. While therefore this state of things exists, the country Banks cannot pay out their bills without jeopardizing their own existence. Most of them are now undoubtedly sound, and if the policy adopted and pertinaciously adhered to here, does not produce everywhere the most overwhelming ruin among solvent business men, they will continue so.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." To receive and pay out country notes, the city Banks would incur no hazard. The discounts made by the Banks for the purpose of purchasing the productions of the West would be amply secured by that product itself. It is in every instance shipped to this or some other Atlantic city for sale, and would in all cases be applicable to the payment of the notes or bills discounted for its purchase.

There are other and higher considerations surrounding the subject than those pertaining to the Banks. The capitalists who wield the Banks cannot disregard the claims of patriotism and humanity, and refuse to supply the means which will protect the industry of the country and feed an honest and industrious population. Avarice should not blind its eyes to these considerations. If it now close them to the demands of commerce, they may be opened at too late a period to protect even their own interests.

D.

The Banks and Our Domestic Exchange.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is surprising how entirely the obligation which the Banks are under to regulate our *Domestic Exchanges*, is lost sight of in discussing the present financial crisis. We boast of the strong and honorable position of our Banks, and of their ability to continue specie payments, and this would be very wel if we had no trade outside the limits of our City, and the internal exchanges were a matter of secondary importance.

But let us see what the State Banks promised to do. Previously to 1836, when the United States Bank charter expired, our exchanges were not over 1 Ᵽ cent. between the remotest points of the Union. The State Banks, as the opponents of that Institution and of its recharter, were vociferous in their pledges that the *Domestic Exchanges* should be even better regulated under their management. Now, however, when the trial comes, there is no regard for the exchanges, no effort to sustain each other among the Banks, but the cry is, "*Sauve qui peut.*" The consequence of all this is seen in the ruinous state of our internal exchanges, which the Banks solemnly promised to keep equalized. Although the West teems with the productions of the earth, and Europe is ready to take all we can spare, we have no currency to bring the crop to the seaboard; and yet in this state of things we hear people boasting of the ability of our Banks to pay specie; as if it were not infinitely more important that they should fulfill their promise to keep the domestic exchanges equalized, although it should involve the suspension of specie payments on the part of our Banks along with the rest. They should stand or fall together, so that the trade with the interior may go on as usual.

AN OBSERVER.

Decrease of Specie in Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In feverish times like these, persons who do not reflect closely, or those accustomed only to the every-day experience of prosperous finance, are apt to mistake the very struggles which the financial system makes in pursuit of restored health, for fatal or alarming sympathy. Such is the alarm to-day on account of the specie decrease in the last Bank Statement.

But what are the actual facts? The loans gradually contract, the circulation is steady and unchanged, the deposits fall off, and the specie declines two millions. Now these are the exact conditions of a healthy process actually going on. The permanency of the circulation, indicating that there has been no run upon the bills, shows a pervading confidence through the community in the safety of the banks. It proves that whatever else may have caused a decrease in the specie basis, this has certainly not resulted from a panic among the bill-holders. Whence, then, the falling off of the specie in the bank vaults? The inference is unavoidable, that it has resulted from the absorption of specie into the general circulation in the smaller channels of general business. There is no doubt,—and any close observer must have been convinced of the fact during the past week,—that since the suspension of banks at other points began to be announced, the smaller dealers, the mechanics and the laboring classes have become shy of the country bills and of those of other States. They change them off when they can, and place the metallic change in their pockets for safe use. *They do not hoard, for they can't spare the money long enough from daily use.* This idea of hoarding is a great fallacy under most circumstances. The metals do not subside into the bank vaults, only and precisely for the reason that they are needed for general circulation, and are *forced* into it by the precautions of the community, in times like these.

The general result in this respect is exactly that sought for in all healthy financial legislation, and contemplated by it, viz.: the establishment of a general specie circulation, particularly in the details of daily trade. When the metals are freely passing from hand to hand in the retail business of the community, the currency is in its best condition. But they cannot be there and in the banks at the same moment. In a week or two, and after the distrust respecting the ordinary country circulation shall have evaporated from among the masses, the metals will subside as usual into the Bank vaults. The simple fact is, that just now, in the prevalence of a distrust of the out-of-town banks, the metals have taken the place of country notes. Nor is the soundness of the City banks at all impaired by this state of things. Their circulation is steady—neither increased by an undue expansion of their paper to the displacement of the metals, nor yet curtailed by a run upon their bills. That specie is not leaving this point is self-evident; for this is a process which is at once detected, and may be exactly measured.

If the above is the true theory of the decrease of specie in the banks, their condition is one of great safety; for, while they curtail their loans, and decrease their liabilities for deposits, they are reposing securely upon an extended and solid specie basis in the actual transactions of the community. When the prevailing distrust of the out-of-town currency subsides, or specie flows into the market faster than the current retail operations of the community demand, or can absorb it, we shall witness it immediately flow over into the Bank vaults again. At present it is in the healthy category of being *used* for its natural purposes.

W. A. W.

Financial Affairs in Boston—The Failures—Bank Suspension, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

I know not how Wall-street looks of a Saturday in panic times, having not been on that famous locality this many a long year; but if it had a bluer appearance than State-street last Saturday, at "high noon," it must have afforded a singular spectacle to the observer whose mind was not entirely absorbed by his own personal affairs. At the middle of the week, quite a hopeful state of feeling prevailed, consequent on the supposed ability of the Banks to aid the business world. No one believed the trouble to be over, but most thought the burden had been so materially lessened that we should be able to move along with it, slowly, but without stumbling. But in twenty-four hours all was changed. The occasion of this was the failure of Lawrence, Stone & Co. It had been for some time known that this house, regarded as one of the very best in the country, was in trouble. The amount of its payments coming due between the latter part of September and the first days of November, were known to be $1,800,000; but still its resources were also known to be great. The very name of Lawrence was held to be a guarantee against misfortune, and up to the very day that the suspension, even up to the very hour, that it was announced the firm had failed, or "suspended," few persons—perhaps not above half a dozen in all, but would have smiled at the very mention of such an illustration of the monetary pressure occurring. And this confidence was so far well founded, that it had some important facts to go upon, such as that the firm had the promise of large sums of money, which the promissors found it either inconvenient or impossible to advance at the final moment. It came very near, too, being justified by the event, as the suspension was not resolved upon until the very last moment, and the happening of one or two things, that were reasonably expected, would have prevented it altogether. This failure, and others of considerable magnitude, made Saturday a blue day enough. Then the meeting of the previous day was a foolish affair. Men had an idea that something would come from it, they would have been puzzled to say what; and as nothing good would come from it, there was a good deal of dissatisfaction and disappointment, which tended to increase the general gloom. However, there was a very general payment of notes at the banks, and the afternoon was pleasanter than the morning; but men do not recover their equanimity in a moment, and the day throughout was just about the ugliest I ever saw in Boston, and I remember the worst days of '37 as clearly as if they had happened in course of the last month.

There are many here who are in favor of bank suspension, more than you would suppose from the tone of our papers, but the weight of authority is so decidedly against them that they have no prospect of success. Mr. Amasa Walker, who undertook to talk in favor of repudiation, did so as much from perverseness as from any other cause, and would have taken the other course if the sense of the better portion of the business world had been in favor of suspension.

Things have a more lively appearance to-day than they had most of last week, but it would be absurd, at this stage of affairs, to talk of improvement. To borrow a famous saying, they must be worse before they can be better.

Bank Policy—Universal Extension.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two modes of relief for the present condition of commercial affairs. Both seem to me practicable, and, in my judgment, the two will prove effectual.

First—Let all Banks in the City stop discounting in the usual mode, and call upon their debtors to pay their maturing notes, all they can, and renew for the balance.

Second—Receive at par and pay out the bills of the well-secured Banks of this State.

By this process they will save their solvent debtors—save the country banks—save the country debtors—and restore courage—which is rapidly sinking—into the whole community.

E.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Newark Mercury.

We publish in our advertising columns the quarterly statement of our Newark Banks, from which the public will learn at a glance the real strength of their position, and the efforts which they have made to support our business interests. The following table represents the condition of the Banks now, as compared with their condition on the 1st of July:

	July, 1856.	October, 1857.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital..............	$1,808,650 00	$1,858,650 00
Circulation...........	924,610 00	588,882 00
Due depositors.......	1,622,319 24	1,054,070 00
Dividends unpaid.....	17,350 88	21,961 88
Due other Banks.....	326,117 49	259,718 10
Surplus...............	364,943 47	348,681 63
Total...........	$5,063,991 08	$4,131,964 51
ASSETS.		
Specie................	$153,302 27	$165,983,77
Due from other Banks	523,461 91	363,130 86
Notes, ch'ks, &c., of do	235,163 85	152,323 50
Real estate...........	50,716 60	66,806 68
Other assets..........	25,739 78	25,564 78
Notes disc'ted (good)..	4,065,606 67	3,358,154 92
Total...........	$5,063,991 08	$4,131,964 51

It will be seen from this table that while the deposits and circulation have decreased $903,976, that the amount of discounts has decreased only $707,451, showing that in proportion to their means our banks are discounting more liberally than three months since. The truth is that our Newark Institutions are winning golden opinions from all sorts of people. With a courage and promptness which is deserving of all praise, they have stood by our business interests in the time of their greatest need. Obliged to preserve their own strength and credit, they have shirked no duty which they owe to the public. They stand to-day in as strong a position as any banks in the Union. They have the entire confidence of the community, but more than that, our business men are ready to acknowledge their constant and increasing obligations to them during this severe financial pressure.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Legislature will assemble to-day at Harrisburg, in extra session, to consider the propriety of affording relief to the banks by reason of the forfeiture of their charters, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments. We do not know what the Governor will advise, or what the banks will ask. It is reported, however, that a bill has been prepared, at the instance of the banks, by three eminent lawyers of this city, which is very long, and involves, we fear, quite too many points to be satisfactorily disposed of in a session of a single week. The less that is asked of the Legislature, and the less the Legislature attempts to do, the better, it strikes us, will it be for the banks and the public, and the more likely is it that the relief from the penalty of forfeiture of charter will be granted. It strikes us that a bill of six lines would answer all the exigencies of the occasion—that is, if the Legislature deems it advisable to do anything before the assembling of the regular session in January next. The bill that has been prepared, we are informed, does not provide for a full resumption at a given day, but for a resumption first on the $5 bills, then on 10s., subsequently on the 20s., and so on—after which there shall be no bills issued in this State under the denomination of $25. This may do very well for the public, perhaps, and may be satisfactory to the city banks that make very little account of their circulation for their profits. Consequently, that provision in the bill is likely to be defeated, especially at a short extra session. It also provides for the establishment of a Clearing-house, and the publication of weekly statements, similar to those of the City of New-York. These provisions are all very well, and at a suitable time might be presented and urged with much reason. This paper has contended for years for all the reforms suggested, and will still favor them. But we do not now wish the Legislature or the public mind to be diverted from the one grand purpose of the session, which is the enforcement of the *earliest possible resumption of specie payments*. We would not have any question, however right and proper in itself, come between it and its consummation. The banks have hanging over them a very heavy penalty, and while there may be propriety in not enforcing it to their annihilation, it should not be blotted from the statute book, but suspended to a given day, on condition that they then bring themselves within the law, by the resumption of all their obligations to the public—the principal of which is the payment of all their liabilities, in coin on demand.

What time shall be fixed for a resumption is a question on which there may be an honest difference of opinion. The friends of the banks have intimated two periods—the 1st of July and the 1st of April. Our neighbors of the *Bulletin* has named the time as not later than the 1st of March. The *Ledger* has urged the 1st of January next, as long enough for the city to suffer the odium and inconvenience of an irredeemable currency. We have heard nothing from the banks, nor seen anything in the arguments of those urging the longest time, that has tended to weaken us in the opinion that resumption may be as readily accomplished on the 1st of January as at any other time. Still this is a question on which there may be a difference of opinion, and which a fair and full statement by the banks will reconcile. The extra session had better do nothing than to attempt to forestall the action of the regular session, by sanctioning a lengthened suspension.

From the Boston Traveller.

In this city there were numerous rumors current to-day of the failure of Charles Rice, straw dealer, Pearl-street. We understand that Mr. Rice has [illegible] compelled to ask for an extension, which, from [illegible] exhibit of his monetary condition, will undoubtedly be granted.

The feeling in the street continues favorable for a gradual amelioration from the condition of the past few weeks.

Rumors prejudicial to the Thompson Bank, in Thompson, Conn., were in circulation on Saturday. The cashier states that the bank is in a sound condition. It has never had less specie than the amount required by law, and the amount now in its vaults is greater than at any time for six months past.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* of Monday morning says:

"Saturday last was a gloomy day in financial circles in this city, but notwithstanding the severe pressure, the liabilities of our merchants at the banks were promptly met, with very few exceptions. Messrs. Palmer & Ricketson, extensive merchants, were compelled to a suspension of payments under a large amount of paper falling due on Saturday, but with abundant assets, which, we understand, will leave a large surplus after paying all demands."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Argus.

The notes of the Western Bank of this city were refused by the Suffolk Bank, Boston, this morning. We hear that the account of this Bank was overdrawn at the Suffolk, and a remittance of [illegible] made on Saturday, to partly cover this deficiency, but it probably did not reach there during banking hours on Saturday, and had not gone into the account this morning. It is said the account at the Suffolk has been made good. The notes were redeemed in specie at the counter to-day, and we suppose there is no doubt of the ability of the Bank to ultimately meet all its liabilities.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

There is evidently more ease in financial affairs to-day, though the money market is still unsettled, and must remain so for some days to come. The arrival yesterday at New-York of the steamer *Star of the West*, from California, about whose safety there were serious apprehensions, with $1,250,000 worth of treasure, has proved opportune, giving comparative relief and recuperative strength to confidence. Saturday was quite an oppressive day in New-York and other Northern and Eastern cities. The Banks were considerably run upon for coin, but they all held out paying Specie, and purpose doing so in future. To-day, as we learn by special dispatch, there is more ease.

A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., received this morning, announces that the Mineral Bank of that place has made an assignment, and finally closed its doors. This institution previously sustained a fair credit, and had quite a large circulation of notes in Western Maryland, parts of Virginia, and the contiguous Western States. It had suspended specie payment some days ago, and hence the present failure seems somewhat surprising. The circulation of its paper in Baltimore was comparatively limited.

It will be observed that very little specie—scarcely any indeed—is being shipped to Europe. This must have its beneficial effect before long in producing greater ease.

Our Baltimore Banks continue to discount freely, though cautiously. The policy is to anticipate an early resumption, and therefore business men must act accordingly.

A good deal of foreign, or Northern paper, is offering on the Street, though the home pressure has lessened. Good to first-class notes may be quoted at 1½ to 2 Ᵽ cent. a month; second class not yet selling; capitalists still waiting a more settled condition of the market before they invest except in undoubted securities. Money on call at 1½@2 Ᵽ cent.; Virginia Bank notes (old) 3 Ᵽ cent. discount; other do. 5@6 Ᵽ cent.; North Carolina, 6@7 to 8 Ᵽ cent. discount. Nothing doing in bank paper of the Western States.

Coin is still in active request. Gold 7 to 8 Ᵽ cent. premium, and silver 6 to 7 Ᵽ cent. do. in small amounts. Our banks have done all in their power to accommodate the community with silver change, but it unfortunately finds a market with the brokers and soon disappears. If they could, by any possibility, agree in refusing to purchase silver, we should be put to much less inconvenience for this important requisite under the suspension edict. Our banks, seeing the community thus drained of coin, will ere long refuse to pay it out, and another abominable shinplaster era will come upon us.

From the Albany Argus.

The whole amount of securities in the Bank Department at date of latest report, was:

Bonds and Mortgages		$7,690,756
New-York State stocks, 4½........	$402,400	
New-York State stocks, 5..........	8,041,856	
New-York State stocks, 5½........	1,254,000	
New-York State stocks, 6..........	10,448,052	
		20,147,310
United States stocks, 5............	$11,000	
United States stocks, 6............	1,074,080	
		$1,085,080
Michigan State stocks, 6..........		172,099
Illinois State stocks, 6............		646,687
Arkansas State stocks, 6..........		211,000
Cash................................		74,074
Totals..............................		$30,0[illegible]910

There were returned to the Bank Department for cancellation during the last week, over $1,550,000 of bank bills. The amount of Securities surrendered was over $1,000,000. The amount of notes still in packages, not counted, (included in the above,) was about $330,000. The amount of notes returned for cancellation for the last three days of the week, succeeding the recent decision of Judge Harris, was over $1,100,000 and the amount of securities returned during the same period was within a fraction of $800,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Tuesday, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Flour quiet and shipments by Canal increasing. Wheat firm. Sales 80,000 bush., at 90c. for extra Chicago Spring; $1 for Red Ohio, and $1 06 for White Indiana. Corn dull; small sales at 63c. *Freights to New-York*—Flour 34c., and Wheat 10c. *Lake Imports to-day*—4,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—7,300 bbls. Flour; 4,700 bush. Wheat; 9,000 bush. Corn; 10,000 bush. Rye; 3,000 bush. Barley.

Albany, Tuesday, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Flour very dull, and sales confined to a limited retail trade. Wheat—No sales. Corn—Sales 4,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 69c. afloat, and 70c. in railroad parcels. Whisky—Sales 77 bbls., on private terms. *Shipped to New-York last evening*—30,900 bushels Corn; 1,500 bushels Wheat.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Flour steady Sales 1,200 bbls. at $4 87@$5 for extra Ohio and Iowa. Wheat closes with holders more disposed to realize. Sales 12,000 bushels, at 81c. for Chicago Spring; $1 for white Michigan and $1 for white Kentucky. Corn nominally 58c. Oats firmer; sales 800 bushels at 35c. Whisky lower—sales 100 bbls. at 17¾c. Freights unchanged and dull—8c. for Corn to Albany. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 76,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—21,000 bush. Wheat.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Flour firm. Wheat buoyant at 73c. Corn quiet. Sales 10,000 bushels at 53c. Oats steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 77,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 41,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 84,000 bushels Wheat; 14,500 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 5.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,200 bales. Prices easier, but not quotably lower, and too irregular to give quotations. Receipts to-day. 7,500 bales. Red Wheat, $1@$1 05. Exchange on London, no sales; on New-York, small sales at 1¼@1½ Ᵽ cent. prem.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$300 City 6s, 82½; $1,200 do., 83; $2,100 Pennsylvania 5s, 79¾; $200 City 6s, new, 93; $600 do., 82½; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; 8 do., 37¾; 20 do., 37; 15 Reading Railroad, 14; 50 do., 13½; 7 Morris Canal Preferred, 82; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 45¼; 20 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾; 50 Girard Bank, 8. *Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 119; Philadelphia 6s, 82¾@83; Philadelphia Railroad, 82¾@83; Philadelphia 6s, new, 93@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 79¾@80¼; Reading Railroad, 13¾@14; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 65@70; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 70@80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36@36½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 38@40; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 52@56; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 14½@15; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 8@12; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 62@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mt., 50@53; Long Island, 7¾@7⅞; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@7½; Girard Bank, 7¾@8¼; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 2¾@3; New-Creek, ¾@1; Cattawissa Railroad, 6½@7½.

American Judiciary Convention.—On Monday evening the American Judiciary Convention met at No. 187 Bowery, and made the following nominations:

For Judge of Supreme Court, long term—C. A. Peabody.

For Judge of Supreme Court, short term—William Mitchell.

For Judges of Superior Court—Benj. W. Bonney, Joseph S. Bosworth.

For Judge of Common Pleas—Wm. M. Allen.

For Judge of Marine Court—Wm. H. Brown.

Obituary.

Private letters received in this City, announce the death of Madame Philip Meyer, *née* Rosa Jaques, formerly a celebrity in musical circles here. Mme. Meyer left this country a year since, in company with her husband, to seek a renovation of health in Europe, but died of consumption in Freiburg, early in September. This will be melancholy tidings to the numerous friends of the lady in New-York.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

OWNERS ARE WANTED for table covers, silk skirts, cloth coats, shawls, damask curtains, curtain knobs, linen table cloths, new; ladies' capes and collars, pieces and remnants of linen, calico, de laine, tweed, packages of black, white and colored linen and cotton thread, tape and cord, combs, shirt-buttons, needles; also, gold and silver watches, gold chains, eye-glasses, gold rings, breast-pins, bracelet, pencil, watch-keys, silver cup, silver knife, fork and spoon, in case; silver-washed jewelry; also, fur sleigh robe, fur overcoat, rubber coat, linen horn cover, guns, iron kettles, carpenter's tools, new; yard measures, shoes, picture-frames, &c., &c., &c. Call at No. 86 Franklin-st. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.